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THE PEACE CONFERENCE

Return of President Lincoln and Mr. Seward to Washington.

The Rebel Commissioners Gone Back to Richmond.

Various Rumors in Regard to the Conference and Its Results.

The Rebel Propositions Said to have been Inadmissible.

Reported Appointment of Thirteen Commissioners on Either Side.

Rumors of a Truce of Thirty Days.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, Feb. 4.

President LINCOLN and Secretary SEWARD arrived here from Fortress Monroe, at 10 o'clock this morning.

They had an informal conference with Mr. STEPHENS and his associates, Messrs. HUNTER and CAMPBELL, on board the *River Queen*, in Hampton Roads.

The conference occupied four hours, and is positively known to have resulted in no change of attitude, either of the Government or of the rebels. In other words it was a failure.

The *Star* has the following particulars of the return of President LINCOLN, and Secretary SEWARD.

"President LINCOLN and Secretary SEWARD arrived in Washington at 9:15 this morning, by special train from Annapolis, on their return from Fortress Monroe."

The President, who left here on Thursday at 11:15 A. M., accompanied by Mr. GEORGE KOONTZ, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, arrived at Annapolis at 7:15 P. M., and, in company with Mr. KOONTZ, proceeded to the Naval Academy, where the steamer *Colyer* had steamed up, and, going on board, left immediately, and arrived at Fortress Monroe at an early hour yesterday morning.

The two boats, the *Mary Martin*, bearing the rebel deputation to Fortress Monroe, and the *River Queen*, on which Mr. SEWARD went down, were lashed side by side, during which time the President and Secretary of State, and the rebel deputation, had a protracted interview.

The boats separated about dusk, and the *River Queen* started immediately for Annapolis, where she arrived early this morning.

The special train which was in waiting for the party left that place at 7:30 this morning, and arrived here, as stated above, at 9:25.

Gens. WILLIAMS and INGALLS, who came up on the *Colyer* last night, were on board the same train, as were also Mr. R. S. CHEW, of the State Department, who went down with Mr. SEWARD, and Major ECKERT, Superintendent of the United States Military Telegraph, and CHARLES FORBES, attaché of the White House, who accompanied the President."

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

FIRST DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb. 4.

President LINCOLN and Secretary SEWARD, accompanied by Gen. INGALLS, arrived at Annapolis this morning, and left at 6 o'clock for Washington.

Nothing is yet known as to the result of their conference with the Confederate Commissioners.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb. 4.

A special dispatch to the Baltimore *American*, from Annapolis, this morning, after announcing the arrival there of President LINCOLN and Secretary SEWARD on board of Gen. GRANT's flag-of-truce boat, says:

The prospects of an early settlement of our National difficulties are brighter.

It was rumored on board of the steamer that an armistice of thirty days would take place, but this, of course, is only mere rumor.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 4.

The special Washington correspondent of the *Ledger* says:

"President LINCOLN and Secretary SEWARD left Fortress Monroe yesterday afternoon, for Washington, and the Confederate Commissioners returned to Richmond. For the present, at least, the Conference is ended.

THE LATEST.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 4.

Much surprise was occasioned this morning by the early return of President LINCOLN and Secretary SEWARD, and it was not long before many conflicting reports were circulated regarding the result of their mission.

The antagonistic positions of the two Governments were known on the return of Mr. BLAIR from Richmond—the one desiring peace on the basis of unconditional submission to the Union, and the other on the basis of separate independence and recognition.

It was clear that the rebels themselves did not anticipate a ready compliance with their demands, while there was an earnest desire on the part of the President to do all that was compatible with honor and public expediency in the premises, and who evinced not a little anxiety to induce an accommodation.

It was briefly announced by telegraph, this morning, that President LINCOLN and Secretary SEWARD had returned to Washington, after a conference with the rebel commissioners, which resulted in no change of the attitude of the Government or of the rebels.

Private telegrams have since been received, making inquiry as to the truth of this statement, because the whole truth had not been stated with regard to the prospective and immediate results from Richmond.

Now, that brief telegram sent over the wires this morning is reliable, and it was obtained from the best authority.

No details have yet been made known, nor is it probable that they will transpire, the President and Secretary SEWARD being the only parties present on our side, and the conference being entirely informal, more in the character of a general conversation to elicit the views of all who composed it, than a grave diplomatic discussion.

Beyond this, whatever may be said, must be mere speculation.

The conversation did not result in any agreement. The main feature involving the questions of separation of, and submission to the Union having been left undecided, of course those of a minor character could have no existence, and so the parties separated.

As far as can be ascertained nothing was said as to future meetings, and the issue seems to be left precisely where it was before the conference.

There is no verification of the report circulating to-day, that they had agreed upon a general exchange of prisoners.

Various Statements About the Peace Conference.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 4.

In pursuance of a notification by telegraph from the President, the Cabinet assembled at 11 o'clock this morning. The President has, doubtless, laid before the members the result of his mission.

The general opinion here is that the rebel emissaries presented four propositions, all of which were positively inadmissible.

Some pretend that thirteen commissioners are to be appointed on either side.

The President and Mr. SEWARD are very reticent about the result of their negotiations with the rebel "commissioners," and no particulars are yet known of the details of the interview. There is, however, a general feeling of satisfaction among those in the President's confidence, and the result of the negotiations is regarded as highly favorable to peace. Senators, who have seen Secretary SEWARD this morning, express the utmost assurance that peace is only a question of days.

From what a member of the Cabinet intimated at the Capitol this afternoon, Mr. LINCOLN went down firmly believing that the rebel envoys are prepared to make Union and emancipation a base of operations.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 3.

Gov. DENNISON, Attorney-General SPEED and Secretary SEWARD are believed to be the only Cabinet Ministers in full communion with the rebel chief, and, with the exception of the two BLAIRS, none outside are cognizant of the purposes of the negotiations. Many leading Senators who at first would not listen to such a thing as Mr. LINCOLN treating with them, are now strong in the belief that this move will bring about a speedy peace.

Gen. DIX left to-night for New-York, after having been all day in consultation with Secretary STANTON. Attorney-General SPEED said to him, just before leaving, that if the rebels were only acting in good faith, the final conclusion was certain.

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

Gen. Lee Confirmed Commander-in-Chief of the Rebel Armies—The War Spirit in Richmond—Speculations on Gen Sherman's Movements—The Points Supposed to be Aimed at.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 4.

The Richmond *Whig*, of Feb. 2, says:

Gen. ROBERT E. LEE was unanimously confirmed by the Senate, yesterday, Commander-in-Chief of all the armies of the Confederate States.

Hon. Messrs. F. S. FLOURNEY, JOHN GOODE, THOMAS S. BOCOCK, JOHN BALDWIN, of Virginia, and LESTER, of Georgia, addressed a large and enthusiastic audience at the hall of the House of Delegates. They advocated a vigorous prosecution of the war as the surest road to an honorable peace.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

All the movements of the enemy indicate that Augusta and Branchville are their points of destination. The Twentieth Army Corps occupies Robertsville. This place is about fifty miles above Savannah, and five miles from the river. A heavy force of infantry, artillery and cavalry is reported encamped near the junction of the Salkehatchie and the old Union road. This force is believed to consist of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Army Corps. Yesterday morning the enemy advanced in considerable force of infantry and artillery, from White's Point, and drove in our skirmish line three miles, to King's Creek. Our infantry afterward advanced, and drove the enemy back to White's Point, reëstablishing our picket line. Since then all has been quiet on the Combahee at that point. The enemy made a demonstration on our position defending the pontoon bridge over the Salkehatchie, but without result. It is reported that they burned McPhersonville last night. This village is five miles northwest of Pocotaligo.

FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Clearing Out the Hospitals—The Rebel Soldiers Jubilant.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, Feb. 2.

All the hospitals in the field were cleared a day or two since, the inmates being sent to the City Point General Hospital, where they could receive more care and be in better quarters.

This change, no doubt, gave rise to the various rumors of an intended forward movement.

Deserters who come in to-day report the return to our front of the troops recently sent to North Carolina to meet a Union force said to be marching on Weldon.

The rebels in front of Petersburgh have been very jubilant for a day or two, indulging in frequent cheering, but on what account is not known here.

Col. RUGGLES, one of the oldest officers in the army, has been assigned to duty as Assistant Adjutant-General at these headquarters, and from his extensive acquaintance with the duties of the position, acquired under former commanders of this army, will, no doubt, discharge them satisfactorily.

W. D. McGREGOR.

FROM THE SOUTHERN COAST.

An Arrival at Fortress Monroe from Fort Fisher—Rumors about Gen. Sherman.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Feb. 2.

The steamer *Gov. Chase* arrived here last evening from Fort Fisher, N. C., with the mails and dispatches from our army operating against Wilmington, N. C. Nothing new had transpired in the movements of Major-Gen. TERRY's army.

The steamer *George Leary*, Capt. DEMING, arrived here to-day from Hilton Head, with Major ANDERSON, bearer of important dispatches from Major-Gen. SHERMAN. SHERMAN's forces were still advancing victoriously into the very heart of South Carolina, with every prospect of striking a disastrous blow on the rebel forces concentrated in the vicinity of Charleston, S. C.

A General Exchange of Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 4.

It is said that the President and Mr. SEWARD have agreed upon a general exchange of prisoners, which will forthwith take place.

The Alien Bill in Canada.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Feb. 4.

The alien bill passed the Upper House last night, and will receive the Governor's sanction, and become a law on Monday next.

The Seven-Thirty Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 4.

The sales of seven-thirties yesterday, to JAY COOKE, the subscription agent, were over three millions of dollars.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON

General Sherman's Army in Motion.

The Advance begun January 29.

An Atrocious Piece of Treachery in Florida.

Part of the Seventy-fifth Ohio Regiment Captured.

The U. S. steam transport *Fulton*, Capt. WOTTON Commander, from Port Royal, S. C., Feb. 1, to U. S. Quartermaster, arrived this morning.

The army of Gen. SHERMAN commenced its new movement the first of the week. Nothing definite was known as to the routes to be taken, or the first points to be attacked.

Died at sea of pythisis, Feb. 2, 1865, on the U. S. steam transport *Fulton*, HUGH JOHNSTON, aged 56, of Westfield, Chautaugua County, N. Y. Every attention was paid to Mr. JOHNSTON prior to his death, both by those in charge and by the officers of the vessel. The body was brought to New-York to be forwarded to his friends at Westfield.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Sherman's Army Moving—Atrocious Treachery—Burning of the Residence of Hon. J. C. Calhoun—Miscellaneous.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, Wednesday, Feb. 1, 1865.

I am well aware of the eagerness of the public to be informed of the military movements now in progress in this section of the country, but, with reference to SHERMAN's army, it would be inadmissable to publish at present anything further of it than that it took up the line of march on Sunday last. The columns advance in pretty much the same order that was observed in passing through Georgia. Different routes are selected for the different corps, and it is intimated that more than one objective will be aimed at on one and the same day. The rebels seem very solicitous as to the safety of Branchville, Augusta, and Columbia, to say nothing of Charleston, and they have good reason for this apprehension, inasmuch as it appears very probable that each of the places mentioned will be seriously threatened, if not actually attacked, before SHERMAN completes his campaign. Of course, the plan of operations has not been divulged, and it only remains for the people to be as patient and contented as possible until something of a definite character shall have transpired.

The weather, which for the greater part of the two weeks preceding the day of the advance was extremely unfavorable for military purposes, is now all that could be desired. A clear sky, a bracing atmosphere and good hard roads, are what the troops have to cheer and encourage them forward at the commencement of the new campaign. It is by no means improbable that within the next few days I shall be enabled to give you some intelligence of their whereabouts and doings. They started off in the best of spirits and with a firm conviction that in the accomplishment of their mission they would strike another telling blow at the very heart of the rebellion.

The troops under Gen. FOSTER are also active in prosecuting the part of the grand programme assigned them. They will be heard from anon.

The chief local event in the department, and one which has been the all-absorbing theme of conversation, was the destructive fire at Savannah the latter part of last week. Having just come from the front, which, at the present time, is some distance from Savannah, I am unable to gather the details of the fire in season to transmit them by the steamer which takes this dispatch. I presume, however, your correspondent, who was on the spot at the time, has forwarded you the particulars ere this. Parties arriving at Port Royal are strongly impressed that the fire was the work of rebel incendiaries. It was evidently the intention to lay the whole city in ruins. The scene and accompanying incidents are represented to have been appalling in the extreme.

Trade in the various districts of the department has fallen off to a perceptible extent since SHERMAN's army commenced moving. In Beaufort and at Hilton Head the sudden decrease is the subject of much comment in both places. Vessels continue to ply regularly between Hilton Head and Savannah, although, on account of restrictions, not so many goods are taken to the latter place as there were during the first two weeks after its capture.

A steamer recently in from the Florida ports brings us news of the capture of a portion of the Seventy-fifth Ohio Regiment, stationed at Jacksonville. On last Thursday forty men, in command of a Captain, left Jacksonville and proceeded about fifteen miles in the direction of Baldwin, their object being to assist a resident family in removing themselves and household goods to within our lines. They reached the house without meeting the enemy, and while engaged in loading the wagons were surrounded by four hundred mounted rebels. Our men immediately fled to the woods where they were closely followed by the rebels. The result was that only fifteen of our men, including the captain, succeeded in getting back to the Union lines. From the statement of an officer who recently left Jacksonville, it appears that the whole affair was made up by the party whom it was sought to succor. The family declined assisting our troops in removing the furniture, and even did all they could to delay proceedings. If the report is true, the conduct of the rebel family was certainly such as to call for stern retaliation, and it is to be hoped that either that or some other family of like procivilities may be made to suffer the consequences.

Among the incidents of the week at Port Royal is the burning of the old mansion of JOHN C. CALHOUN, at Braddock's Point on Friday last. Since the possession of the island by our forces, the building has been used as a signal station. Nothing remains of it to-day but a heap of ruins. A force of carpenters was sent to the Point on Saturday for the purpose of building a signal-tower.

A company of the Fourth Massachusetts cavalry, under Lieut.-Col. BENNETT, of Gen. HATCH's Staff, made a raid last week on the town of Gillensonville, situated ten miles west of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, and eleven from Grahamsville. After burning the court house, jail, and one or two other public buildings, the party returned to Pocotaligo. Consumed with the court-house was quite a number of the Beaufort County records, at the loss of which the few inhabitants of the place were considerably grieved. Nearly all of the documents destroyed were of a recent bearing. A few days before our troops entered the place, a squad of the rebel WHEELER's men had paid the same place a brief visit and made themselves extremely odious among the towns-people by appropriating all the cattle, chickens, hogs, and such like property that they could lay their hands upon. In consequence of this unwelcome visit on the part of WHEELER, our men did not have the opportunity of doing full justice to Gillensonville, but we will give them credit for their laudable intentions. I must not omit to mention one circumstance which was brought to light by the raid of Lieut.-Col. BENNETT and his men. When passing over the old Honey Hill battle-field they discovered that numbers of our dead were yet uncared for, unburied. In one place, to be sure, they did find a burial pit, and in it the bodies of thirty Union soldiers, tumbled together, as though they had been anything but human beings. Never mind, the time is fast approaching when this perfidection of Christian duty will recoil on the heads of the rebels to a most unmerciful extent. SHERMAN is marching through South Carolina.

There is nothing of vital interest as yet from Charleston harbor. Possibly, one of these days you may have a startling communication relating to what has transpired in that vicinity.

FROM SAVANNAH.

THE CONFLAGRATION.

APPEAL FROM MAYOR ARNOLD.

In a letter to the editor of the Savannah *Republican* thanking him for an appeal he had made on behalf of those rendered destitute by the recent conflagration, Mayor ARNOLD says:

So inflammable was the portion of the city burned, being composed mostly of wooden houses, so terrible was the danger from the bursting bomb shells at the old Confederate arsenal, that it was impossible for any human efforts to stay the progress of the fire, and it has laid in ashes an area of ground equaled only by our historic records of the great fires of 1796 and 1820. At those times the Union lay broadcast before the citizens of Savannah, and our own citizens who had been spared from the ravages of fire, had not been exhausted of their ordinary resources, as we are now, from a long-continued blockade.

I but repeat what I have publicly said: We are exhausted of clothes, blankets, cooking utensils, of all the ordinary conveniences and necessaries of civilized life.

This most afflicting event has thrown out of a shelter, however humble it was, upward of a thousand persons, who escaped with only the clothing on their backs. The proximity of the exploding bomb-shells, bursting by hundreds, and extending from a common centre to every radiating point, will prove that I do not exaggerate the total loss of the poor sufferers, who did not abandon burning houses only, but fled from a element of destruction more dangerous than simple fire.

Houseless, at a time when the inclemency of the weather would seem to indicate that the chastening rod of Providence was over our suffering city, without clothing, helpless, and thrown upon a helpless community, can words add to the picture?

I thank you for your suggestion of contributing for the sufferers; but money is comparatively useless. As well might the thirsty traveller in the sandy desert of Africa meet a bag of pearls instead of the long looked-for draught of water as our poor sufferers receive money alone. Their scanty clothing and their bed coverings are consumed, with no immediate possibility of replacing them.

The statement of the fact carries its own arguments with it. I would say in conclusion the duties devolved on the corporate authorities of the city in relation to the distribution of food to the destitute, involve great labor, and that a committee of citizens ought to take this matter in hand. Personally and officially I will do all in my power to organize and aid any such committee.

The *Republican* states that the number of buildings destroyed by the conflagration was 124, and not 425.

The Savannah *Herald*, of Jan. 30, says: "The ruins of the late conflagration still smoulder, and passers-by walk cautiously. On Saturday afternoon another shell exploded, and one or two more burst yesterday. It is believed, however, that there is no further danger from explosions. Some of the standing walls and chimnies, which were deemed unsafe, have been pulled down.

The precautions promptly made by the military authorities render a recurrence of the recent disaster impossible."

DISTRIBUTING THE SUPPLIES.

From the Savannah Herald, Jan. 30.

This morning the needy inhabitants of this city began to receive the supplies sent them by the noble-hearted men of New-York and Boston. A large crowd gathered at an early hour at the corner of Bay and Barnard streets, the place of distribution, waiting their turn to gain an entrance, looking anxiously in at the doors upon the barrels of flour, pork, beef—the solid and substantial food which is to keep the wolf from their doors till better times come round. It was a motley crowd—all ages, all sizes, all complexions—with a variety of costumes such as never was seen at a masquerade or fancy dress ball.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Savannah Herald, Jan. 30.

Maj.-Gen. JOHN G. FOSTER, commanding this department, arrived here Sunday night, and took the house of Mr. GREEN, lately occupied by Maj-Gen. SHERMAN as his quarters. The headquarters of the department will remain at Hilton Head. Gen. FOSTER returns to-day in the *W. W. Coit*.

MILITARY ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 25, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.—I. Hereafter authorized dealers of goods imported from the North and retailed to citizens of this city, officers and soldiers, will be allowed to sell at an advance of fifty per cent. upon the cost price of the same or similar goods in New-York City, and in no case will any dealer be allowed to sell at a greater profit.

Vegetables, game, fish, oysters and wood, brought from the outside lines and not imported from the North, will not be exposed for sale at a greater profit than 200 per cent. above the retail price of the same before the rebellion.

2. Authorized hotel and boarding-house keepers will be allowed to charge not upward of 150 per cent. advance upon the established prices before the rebellion.

III. Officers, soldiers and citizens are invited to report any violation of the foregoing paragraphs to the Provost-Marshal, who will, upon such report, arrest the offender, close his place of business—if he has one—and turn the case over to the Provost-Judge for adjudication.

IV. Retail wine and liquor shops, and sales of wine and liquor to soldiers, are prohibited.

V. Until further orders, no letters will be delivered at the Post-office to citizens not actually within the lines of the defences of Savannah, and until the census can be taken, and the names of citizens present registered, no letters will be delivered without satisfactory evidence of identity.

No written communications will be permitted to pass outside of the lines into any district in rebellion, except such as are directly authorized from these headquarters.

By command of

Brevet Major-Gen. C. GROVER.

EDWARD G. DIKE, A. A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 28, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 8.—Pursuant to act of Congress, approved March 12, 1863, all abandoned property referred to in said act, which may be found within the limits of this command, and which does "not include any kind or description which has been used, or which was intended to be used, for waging war or carrying on war against the United States, such as arms, ordnance, ships, steamboats, or other water craft, and furniture, forage, military supplies, or munitions of war," is hereby turned over to the duly authorized agent of the Treasury Department for Savannah, therein provided for, to be disposed of in accordance with the requirements thereof.

By command of Brevet Maj.-Gen. GROVER.

EDWARD G. DIKE, A. A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 28, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 7.—All persons having ammunition in their possession, or on the premises occupied by them, will be held responsible that they report the same immediately to the Provost-Marshal, who will seize the same and turn it over to the Depot Ordnance officer. To insure security of property, any person knowing of any ordnance secreted, is invited to report it to the Provost-Marshal.

By command of Brevet Maj.-Gen. GROVER.

E. G. DIKE, A. A. A. G.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

LOSS OF THE DAI CHING.

From the New-South, Jan 31.

The loss of the *Dai Ching*, an event which took place on the 26th inst., will be looked upon by all in the department as a circumstance to be seriously regretted. We are indebted to some of the officers of the ill-fated vessel for their courtesy in furnishing us with the main details of the affair.

On the night of the 22d orders were received by the commanding officer of the *Dai Ching* to be in readiness on the following morning to proceed up the Combahee River as far as the ferry—a point near the Charleston and Savannah railroad—for the purpose of coöperating in an advance movement of Gen. HOWARD's forces. In accordance with those orders the *Dai Ching* got under way at an early hour on the 26th, and, after having proceeded up the Combahee for a few miles, was fired upon by a rebel battery situated on the right bank of the river. The battery opened with heavy pieces and at short range, nearly every shot taking effect in some part of the vessel. The position of the *Dai Ching* when first fired upon was such as to expose her to a raking fire, but notwithstanding this fact she brought to bear on the fort with good effect her 100-pounder bow gun.

Before the battery engaged her, the *Dai Ching*, as good luck would have it, fell in with and captured the blockade-runner *Coquette*, bound from Charleston to Nassau, with a cargo of seventy-five bales of cotton. A prize crew was immediately put on board, with orders to take the prize to Port Royal, at which place she subsequently arrived.

The *Dai Ching* maintained the fight with the rebel battery for seven consecutive hours, and had not the unfortunate circumstance of her getting aground occurred, the result, in all probability, would have been the capture of the fort, together with all its guns. As it happens, the Combahee River is difficult of navigation, in consequence of its numerous short turns and shallow places. On one of these shallow points, technically known as a "bight," the *Dai Ching* ran aground, while manœuvering to get a broadside to bear on the fort. Her uncomfortable position having been observed by the rebels, they redoubled their efforts to disable her, and, in order to effect this result, several additional guns were brought into action. The officers and crew of the *Dai Ching* behaved splendidly. At last, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, it being apparent that the vessel could not be got afloat, and that it and all hands on board would be captured unless measures were taken to prevent such the event, it was decided to fire and then abandon her. The navy steam tug *Clover*, acting as tender to the *Dai Ching*, followed the gunboat a certain distance up the river. It so occurred that when the *Dai Ching* was aground the tender was not sufficiently near to render immediate relief. A signal of distress was hoisted in the *Dai Ching*, but for some reason—a good one we are bound to believe—it was not heeded by the tender. The efforts of the officers and men on board the tender to rescue the *Dai Ching's* party in the afternoon seems to be sufficient evidence that they had no thought of acting a mean part. The tender, at any rate, was the vessel that brought the party safely to Port Royal.

It is to be regretted that a small boat containing Acting Ensign CHARLES D. DUNCAN and four men which put off to hail the *Clover* was captured by the enemy while on its mission. The remainder of the party of the *Dai Ching* succeeded in reaching the marsh in small boats from the ship. Their toils and difficulties however were by no means ended when they had reached the marsh, for they were compelled to wade through the weed and mud for a distance of twelve or thirteen miles before they reached a point on the bank of the river where they could embark in a small boat for the tender which was awaiting them.

To those who have been for any length of time in the Department of the South or in the South Atlantic Squadron, a description of the *Dai Ching* and the important service rendered by her while attached to the squadron would be considered superfluous. She had been in these waters since July, 1863, and had taken part in nearly every important naval engagement that had transpired here since that time. At the time of her loss her officers and men numbered about one hundred. All of her officers with the exception one mentioned above are saved. She carried seven guns—one 100-pounder, two 20-pounders and four brass howitzers. At the time she was fired her guns were loaded, and when the heat ignited the powder of the 100-pounder the shell went pluff up into the middle of the rebel fort, so that the enemy thought our men were still at the guns. The rebels fired upon the *Dai Ching* until it was evident that no living man could remain aboard of her. The officers saved nothing in the way of personal property. A few trifling articles belonging to the Government were got off in small boats. Annexed will be found a list of the officers of the *Dai Ching*: Lieut.-Commander, J. C. CHAPIN; Executive Officer, Wm. McKINDRY; Acting Master, Geo. HOWORTH; Acting Assistant Surgeon, J. R. RICHARDSON; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Edwin SHERMIN; Acting First Assistant Engineer, Geo. R. BENNETT; Acting Ensigns, Walter WALTON, Charles D. DUNCAN; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, D. CASTINE, John H. FULCHER, Montgomery WEST, William H. FISHER; Captain's Clerk, W. C. CHAPLIN.

SINKING OF THE PATAPSCO.

A LIST OF THE LOST AND SAVED.

From the New South, Jan. 31.

On the night of the 15th the *Patapsco* was sunk by striking a torpedo in Charleston harbor, while protecting a launch that was searching for those nefarious machines. The accident happened when the monitor was about four hundred yards south and east of Fort Sumter. The torpedo struck her at a point thirty-five feet abaft the port bow directly under the wardroom. In twenty seconds from the time the torpedo struck her she went down in five fathoms of water, so that at present all that remains visible of her is two feet of the smokestack. All who were on the deck watch and in the engine-room were saved. Acting Ensign BASHFORD had the charge of the deck watch at the time. All, with a few exceptions, of those below were lost. A boatswain's mate escaped by passing through the berth deck into the engine-room, thence out through the hatch to the deck. Three men escaped by climbing out of the turret chamber. The *Patapsco* had passed over the same water several times that night. She would drift down with the tide, and then steam back to her original position. At the time she was struck her engines were going under four bells.

The *Patapsco* was well known in these waters, having been on service in different parts of the department for many months. Her record is a clean one. Following is a list of the saved and lost:

SAVED.

S. P. Quackenbush, Lieut.-Commander, commanding.	Hugh McGowan,
W. T. Sampson, Lieutenant and Ex. Officer.	James Murphy,
Reynolds Driver, 1st Asst. Engineer.	Edward Blake,
A. B. Brantford, Acting Ensign.	Henry Weigle,
John J. Ryan, Third Asst. Engineer.	George A. Becker,
Isaac Barnes, Boatswain's Mate.	Michael Sargent,
Wm. Nolan, Boatswain's Mate.	Robert K. Brown,
Michael McCaffrey, Gunner's Mate.	Peter Ross,
Peter Nolan, Quartermaster.	Joseph Johnson,
Joseph Rogers, Capt. forecastle.	Edward Ganley,
James Miller, Quarter Gunner.	Michael Donlan,
Richard Cunningham, Coxswain.	James M. Thomas,
Andrew Lawson,	George Caldwell,
Edward Eden.	James Mulheam,
George W. Ewing,	Edward Bogan.
Andrew Fenton,	James H. Burke,
	John H. Sykes,
	Edward Golden,
	Thomas Bache,
	James O'Gorman,
	John McCarty,
	James O'Bryan,
	James T. Brady,
	John Larkin,
	Wayne West,
	Thomas Shea,
	Thomas Fyne.

LOST.

John White, Acting Paymaster.	John Francis. Coxswain.
S. H. Pettis, Ass't Surgeon.	James Stevens.
Wm. S. Crewy, Paymaster.	James Goodall.
Jos. C. Brown, Act. Ensign.	L. K. Plummer.
Jos. L. Johnson,	E. M. Hopkins.
Geo. L. Palmer, 2d Ass't Engineer.	James Mayle.
D. C. Davies, 3d Ass't Engineer.	Michael Barrow.
B. F. Stevens, 3d Ass't Engineer.	John McGinley.
B. B. Taylor, Pilot.	Charles Washburne.
Ansen Fifield.	Alex. Armstrong.
Wm. Peterson.	John Manning.
Thomas Brown.	James Divier.
W. H. Miller.	William Moore.
Samuel Kennirton.	Bern. Corrigan.
Hiram Whiter.	Henry Williams,
Michael Fitzgerald.	Eugene Coan.
James F. Hathaway.	Seth Brinkerly.
W. H. Bissington.	Lorenzo Blaisdell.
Jacob H. Frank.	Frank Albertson.
John Wofkin. Surgeon.	John Bradley.
Ed. Williams, ship cook.	Thomas Murphy.
S. M. McKee.	John Mason.
Alex. Davis.	Patrick Hawkins.
Alex. Black.	Ed. Gibbs.
Martin Borley.	James Niclan.
Alfred Taylor.	Wm. Rowand.
John Smith, carpenter.	W. P. Burbeck.
Albert Dunbar.	David Harkett.
	John Famon.
	Thomas Cain.
	S. H. Davenport.
	Wm. Gorchan.

MOVEMENTS OF SHERMAN'S ARMY.

From the New South, Jan. 31.

Last week our troops had advanced on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad as far as Salkehatchie. This week the line of march was again taken up, but the routes traversed, and the destination to be reached, it would not be admissible to make public at the present writing.

Among other good things that were achieved by our forces during the past week was a successful raid by forty men of the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, under Lieut.-Col. BENNETT, of Gen. HATCH's staff, on the town of Gillensonville, situate ten miles west of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, and about eleven miles from Grahamsville. Our men dashed into the town with but slight opposition, and before coming away, destroyed the court-house, a jail and one or two other public buildings. A few inhabitants were discovered in the place, some of whom were highly incensed at the destruction of the buildings referred to. They claimed that nearly all the county records were destroyed with the Court-house, but on inquiry, it was ascertained that the documents related to the proceeding of secesh meetings.

The inhabitants complained that a portion of WHEELER's Cavalry visited the town a short time previous, and robbed them of everything they possessed. They were stripped of all their cattle, and not even a hog or a chicken were to be found in the vicinity. Our men remained sufficiently long to accomplish the object of their mission and then returned to camp.

In the progress of their march our cavalry had occasion to pass over the battle ground at Honey Hill. Here, to their great astonishment, they beheld numbers of Union dead still unburied. On further search it was discovered that a dozen or more bodies had been thrown into a single pit. Before leaving the field our men dismounted and performed the task which humanity and Christianity required at the hands of the enemy.

FEU DE JOIE.—At noon yesterday one hundred guns were fired in the City Hall Park in honor of the ratification by the State Legislature of the amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery. Many persons supposed that peace had been proclaimed and that the salute was in honor of that event, and for some time there was considerable excitement on the subject

Missouri Politics.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Feb. 3.

A resolution passed the State Senate, yesterday, almost unanimously, directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of calling another State Convention, to revise the Constitution, and make a fundamental law embodying only the general principles applicable to all times and conditions.

The resolution was prefaced with a preamble declaring that the present convention does not appear to answer the expectations of the loyal people of the State; that the delegates are wasting time in fruitless debate, and in considering questions for which the public mind is not prepared.

The convention, yesterday and to-day, was mainly occupied in discussing the motion to strike out the words "white male" in the section of the Constitution defining the qualification for Governor.

The Prize Steamer Blenheim.

The prize steamer *Blenheim*, of Glasgow, Lieut. SMITH commanding, for Cape Fear River, Jan. 31, arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Blenheim* is a side-wheel iron vessel, of 600 tons burthen, and said to be very fast. She has got a full cargo of arms, ammunition, &c. The Captain and Engineer are on board. She is in command of Lieut. SMITH. Acting Ensigns, W. H. Otis, H. W. Loring; Second Assistant Engineer, H. W. Miller; Third Assistant Engineers, R. Wathen, L. D. Arville; Master's Mate, R. T. Clifford. There are fifty discharged seamen on board from Admiral PORTER's fleet. She is at the Navy-yard.

Affairs in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Feb. 3.

Twenty-six guerrillas dashed into Midway last evening, and burned the railroad depot and contents, and the telegraph office, instruments, &c. While the depot was burning, they robbed the stores, and everybody they met of watches and money, and then started down the Versailles pike at full speed.

It is reported that the gang was led by QUANTRELL, SUE MUNDY and MAGRUDER, and that they had just previously been driven away from Georgetown by the Federal forces.

The Sailing of the Steamships Hibernian and Damascus.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Feb. 4.

The steamship *Hibernian*, for Liverpool, will sail at 7 or 8 o'clock this evening.

The steamship *Damascus* will not sail until 4 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The *Damascus* will not call at Londonderry, but go direct to Liverpool.

Constitutional Amendment in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Friday, Feb. 3.

The State Senate has ratified the amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery.

The House is debating the question.

The Galena and Northwestern Railroad.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Feb. 4.

The bill authorizing the consolidation of the Galena and Northwestern Railroads, passed the Illinois Senate yesterday.

How to Break up the Ice.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your columns stated a day or two ago that the harbor of Baltimore was closed by ice.

It is really astonishing to witness the helplessness with which our ingenious and enterprising countrymen lay down their arms at the summons of the Ice King.

We go up in balloons, we go down in diving bells, we fly in cars, or over the wires, and we burrow through mountains, but when Jack Frost lays his bridges across our rivers, we give it up, and our great and little sea ports lie helpless for months.

The writer of this endeavored to draw attention to this important matter, by several articles through the New-York *Express*, some years ago, and the Philadelphians made a feeble attempt to get rid of their tyrant. They did not persevere, though it may be inferred from the newspaper accounts that nothing was required but perseverance.

The plan which I suggest is to place small canisters of gunpowder beneath the ice, and explode them by the electric spark or otherwise.

The distances at which the canisters should be placed, and their size, can, of course only be learned by experiment.

Wind and tide should be consulted, so that the ice as fast as severed may be carried off. ST. CROIX.

Invisible Gas.

CASTLE GARDEN, Saturday, Feb. 4, 1865.

To the President of the New-York Gas Company:

SIR: An article, signed by me, having appeared in the paper concerning the consumption of gas at this office, and having seen the examination of the meter and fittings, this morning, by an agent of the gas company, I find that the leak was in the fixtures, and the fault in the fitters. At the request of the agent, I make this statement. C. L. P.

The Lower Mississippi.

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, writes from Morganzia, Louisiana, under date of Jan. 11.

The Mississippi River and its tributaries are very high. The Atchafalaya and Red Rivers have largely overflowed their banks. The rebels are reported to have two or three iron-clads about completed at Shreveport and Alexandria, and threaten to come down the Red River and clean us out, and blockade the Mississippi. We are fully prepared for any demonstration they may make.

Several iron-clads are stationed at the mouth of Red River, about twenty-five miles above here, and among the rest the iron-ram *Tennessee*, captured from the enemy in Mobile Bay by Admiral FARRAGUT. Several improvements and alterations have been made in her, and she is now one of the most formidable gunboats afloat. She is quite in condition to pay her respects to her old friends.

On New-Year's night the rebel Gen. BUCKNER gave a grand ball to his friends at Alexandria. Most of the troops which the enemy can muster in the trans-Mississippi Department are concentrated at Alexandria, under BUCKNER's command. They are comparatively few in numbers, all the troops they could spare having been sent to reinforce the main rebel armies, who have in vain attempted to stem the tide of adversity which has of late so persistently set against them. Our scouts represent rebeldom in this vicinity as greatly discouraged by recent events.

SEMMES's crossing of the river a few days ago, about fifteen miles above here at Tunica Bend, under the very nose of the gunboat *Ozark

EDWARD EVERETT.

BY GEORGE BANCROFT.

From the New-York Ledger.

In the death of EDWARD EVERETT I have lost the oldest friend that remained to me. I saw him for the first time in August, 1813, more than a half century ago, on my examination for admission to Harvard College. I was then 12 years old, he 19. He was, at the time, the college tutor of the Latin language, and for one quarter at Cambridge our class read with him the first books of LIVY. A marvelous account of the ability he had displayed in the four years of his student's life, his undisputed reputation as the best scholar that had been graduated within the traditions of that day, a grave, and sedate, and earnest manner, a sanctity of appearance, that made him in youth an object of veneration, gave him over our class an influence such as no other instructor exercised. In a few weeks he was invited to take the place left vacant by the lamented BUCKMINSTER, and at the end of the term he bade us an affectionate farewell. I remember to this day the aspect of holiness which he wore, as he made us a parting speech, full of the best counsels and exhortations. In the pulpit his manner at that time was more sober and calm and solemn than at any later period. Crowds thronged to hear him; he loved occasionally to treat subjects of critical learning; the oldest doctors in the temple were amazed at his skill in disputation; and the young of both sexes hung with delight on his fervid but chaste and modest eloquence.

In the latter part of 1814 he traveled to the South, having for one of his chief objects to visit Jefferson; but calls from home forced him back from Washington. In December, JOHN ADAMS, then in his eightieth year, thus heralded his fame to the great author of our declaration of independence: "The most exalted of our geniuses in Boston have an ambition to see Monticello, its library, and its sage. I lately gave a line of introduction to Mr. EVERETT, our most celebrated youth." He had been a clergyman for about a year, and was then but twenty.

Soon elected Professor of Greek literature in Harvard, where the promise of his return was hailed with rapturous delight by the students, he repaired to the University of Göttingen for better preparation for the office. Here among those most accomplished in learning and most famed for industry, he secured the same degree of esteem as at home. He had a miraculous facility in acquiring learning; this is one of the marked features of his intellect, in which I never knew any one that excelled him. He mastered Greek with an ease that was the admiration of his teachers; DISSEN, the great enthusiast for PLATO and PINDAR and the Greek tragedians, a solitary recluse, learned to bear him affection; and before long he spoke and wrote German so well, that at the request of the venerable EICHHORN, the editor, he contributed a review to the great Göttingen periodical.

It was during his residence abroad that my intimate relations with EVERETT began. Just as he was leaving London, when fullest of engagements, and when every moment of his time was most precious, he heard that I, then seventeen, was on my way through Holland to Göttingen, and he found time to write in advance and send to meet me at Amsterdam a very long letter, full of encouragement and the most minute and carefully considered detail of instructions and advice. An elder brother could not have shown more of guardian care. I mention this only to bring out another trait in his character. He never missed an opportunity to do a kind office to a fellow man, especially to a man of letters. All his life long he was true to this quality in his nature. He could not be so occupied, but he would find time for a good word to any young scholar that needed it, and when a novice in authorship ventured to come before the public, he was sure to ponder upon the best way of introducing him to favor, or shielding him from censure, or if need were, breaking his fall. At the same time he was chary of his hours and even of his minutes.

A young man who had a fondness for classical studies, and was hesitating whether to devote himself specially to them as a pursuit for life, EVERETT advised to a different choice, and added: "You see I have placed so much confidence in you as not to hesitate in advising you to this, because my own studies happen to be devoted to the other. No one thing does, or will, give me greater pleasure than to witness any sort of improvement in America; and if you should find your taste incline you to those pursuits which fall within my sphere, you may depend upon my counting every success you meet as a new pleasure of my own."

Here another marked characteristic of EVERETT's mind is portrayed with exact truth. He took pleasure in every success that man could gain, alike in other pursuits and in those kindred to his own. He never doled out scant praise. He never withheld from any one the applause that was due. I never could discern in him the slightest vestige of envy. His heart expanded at observing merit in others; and if sometimes he was too forbearing or too complacent toward mediocrity, he gloriously redeemed that foible by the keenest and most willing perception of all kinds of excellence. His own culture of a particular branch only gave him taste to discern and promptness to acknowledge any happy achievement of others in the same class of effort. He would hear a public speaker do well, relish his performance with the liveliest pleasure, and dwell on its merits with nice discrimination and the heartiest approval.

Returning home to occupy his post as Professor of Greek Literature at Harvard, he burst upon the world around him with a fertility and variety of industry, which even went beyond highly raised expectations. In part this was the natural outflow of his own exuberant and buoyant genius; in part perhaps it proceeded from something like necessity. He inherited no fortune; nothing but the taste for intellectual culture and purity; he was the most successful member of a numerous family; and his affection for those who were bound to him by ties of blood could never be exhausted. His manner of life was marked by liberality and elegance; but he was simple in his habits, and was never given to ostentation; and by the fruits of his own exertion he was able to be of service to those who were akin to him and to others. There were those whom he never ceased to care for, even when the burden became very heavy for him to bear. Here is another leading trait in his character; he gave away money, not thoughtlessly but freely, always with reflecting judgment, as befitted one who had not much to spare, and who desired to do the most good; he kept up this habit of generosity always; and, in proportion to his own income, there was, perhaps, no one who gave more, or showed himself more free from everything that is sordid. His happiness seemed to centre in others; and where is there a man who habitually did so much work for others and so little for himself alone? His activity gave an impulse to all kinds of study; to the study of ancient law, of art, as well as of classic literature. His manner of speaking was irresistible. KIRKLAND, the President of Harvard College, who was remarkable for his love of all his good scholars, referring to a cast which adorned EVERETT's library, said of him, that in the animation of his eloquence he looked like his own Apollo. And in the midst of the toil which his multiplied courses of lectures brought upon him, he became editor of the *North American Review*. For a time the world mixed with its admiration that disposition to blame, which is perhaps necessary to bring out talent in its perfection. To be first in so many branches, in scholarship, in eloquence, in English style, in general letters, and among conservative people to go off the old track and move upon a broader gauge of his own, was more than could be borne without jealousy; but if others were ever unjust toward Mr. EVERETT, he never retaliated, and generously and without diminution, recognised the worth even of those who most grudgingly conceded his own. To these public attractions he added exemplary tenderness in private life; and when any of his family became ill, he was the most judicious, most patient, and most skillful nurse.

The culminating moment of this period of his life was in August, 1824, when he was to address the great literary society of Cambridge on the circumstances favorable to the progress of literature in America. A vast audience, culled chiefly from New-England, rushed eagerly to hear him; by a happy chance, LAFAYETTE, to whom all the people wished to show gratitude and honor, was present. EVERETT treated the main topic of his address admirably and most acceptably, and then in a manner peculiarly his own, he spoke the welcome to the returning hero in words which went straight to the heart of his throng of hearers, and which CHATEAUBRIAND translated to delight France. The hour was perhaps the happiest of his life; his triumph too perfect to be renewed. The oration was printed; one edition after another was swept off with avidity; and all men in Massachusetts were grateful to him, that what they wished should be done faultlessly well, he had done in a manner of consummate tenderness and beauty. A vacancy existed in the representation in Congress of the district in which he resided, and he was, by the enthusiasm of the young, and by a general running together of opinion, designated as the candidate and elected.

The same season he drew nearer and nearer to the affections of the New-England people by a noble address at Plymouth, on the landing of the Pilgrims. In the following Spring the semi-centennial anniversary of the first battle of the revolution was to be celebrated; and no other than he was thought of to be the orator. The village church in which he then spoke was filled chiefly by the farmers of the neighborhood; and such was his fame, and such the good will borne toward him, that the eyes of many an old man shone with tears, as soon as he rose and before he could enter on his theme.

Intense expectation followed him to Congress, where he took his place in December, 1825. For some weeks he sat as a listener. An extract of a letter from Gen. HAMILTON, of South Carolina, to whom his speech was a reply, will show how, early in the following February, he began:

"I send you the debate on the resolution calling on the President for information in relation to the Congress of Panama, in which our friend, Mr. EVERETT, made his *début*. It was just as it ought to have been, because it was entirely extemporaneous, and therefore took the House by surprise, the members of which did not entertain any expectation of hearing Mr. E., except on some topic of elaborate preparation. His manner is mild, and prepossessing, and urbane in the extreme, his fluency uninterrupted, and with practice I have little doubt of his becoming a first-rate, off-hand debater, the only debating talent worth that is worth a farthing in a House, constituted like ours."

Five weeks later, Mr. EVERETT, who, from first to last, was the adversary of the nullifiers and all their brood, delivered a carefully prepared speech in opposition to Mr. MacDuffie. Up to that time the President, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, had carefully kept back from uttering a word that could be specially offensive to a Southern slaveholder, and had even maintained a "non-committal" reserve on the subject of what was called the protection of domestic industry. Mr. EVERETT, in opposing a scheme of Southern statesmen, desired to announce emphatically that he was no opponent of the South; and by an eagerness, not unusual in an orator, his rhetoric went beyond his intention. He uttered some words that were justly censured; and replied apologetically to our century the usages and languages of two thousand years ago; yet on this occasion he was perfectly sincere, and perfectly consistent with his own character and antecedent discourse. And this brings me to an explanation of qualities in his nature, which affected his long career as a statesman, and must be taken as the interpretation of his whole life. His organization was so delicate, his nervous system so fine and sympathetic and quick, that he could not contemplate scenes of blood without an instinctive horror. Esteeming his colleagues from South Carolina, and loving their society, he refused to consider an institution which they upheld as wholly inexcusable, or universally and absolutely wrong; and the thought of the sorrows that would follow the track of insurgent slaves was more than he could bear. Hence his utterance of words which might seem to have been offered in excuse for slavery itself. But with all this dread of sanguinary revolution and the war of races, Mr. EVERETT was, by that very sensitiveness of organization, full of sympathy for all who were unhappy or oppressed; he upheld the radical doctrine of Democracy against the Tory and Imperialist theory of the divine right, or right of force, and against the English Whig doctrine of compact; his mind sometimes ran in a channel which a socialist might have been willing to follow; he repelled the heart withering doctrines of MALTHUS; he kindled with burning fellow-feeling for the uprising of the Greeks; he spoke for the dignity and the welfare of the free workingman; and without violating his instincts or habits of thought, he gave at the close of his life his testimony for immediate, universal emancipation. By the apprehensiveness of his constitution, he was timidly conservative; by the sentiments of his heart, he was the friend of equal rights and of mankind. This apparent contradiction, which has existed in no other great and good men, qualified all the judgments made of him by those who really knew him; and if, by those who did not know the depth of his love for liberty and his fellow-men, he was sometimes chidden for want of firmness, those who read the secrets of his soul were aware that he would be more likely to encounter martyrdom for his sympathies and opinions than those who doubted his power of self-sacrifice; and in his first speech in Congress, and always to his dying breath, he fought inflexibly against the revolutionary tendencies of the evil spirit then known as nullification.

This divided nature unfitted him to become a debater in Congress; he might shine as the representative of a party, but not as a party leader. Had he more alloy, he would have been a political gladiator. But his industry made his services essential to those with whom he acted; some of the best official reports put forth by his political friends are of his workmanship, and he excelled on occasions when he could strike a chord that vibrated sweetly for all. This was never more marked than in his farewell to Congress, when, in beautiful language and his most impressive manner, he paid a tribute to Gen. JACKSON, the restorer of the Union, then engaged in upholding the rights and honor of our country, and establishing peace with France.

In 1835 Mr. EVERETT passed from Congress into the chair of Governor of Massachusetts. Parties were becoming more evenly balanced; the Northern Democracy, as organized in that State, was as much devoted to the Union as himself, as much opposed to all the forms of nullification, and quite as independent of the influence of slavery; but they differed from him by vindicating the policy of separating the public revenue from the hazards of paper currency, and by greater inclination to the principles of free trade. They increased gradually in weight and in numbers, and at the end of four years he found his opponent elected over him by a majority of one vote. The contest had been carefully kept free from personal asperity towards Mr. EVERETT; the opponents of his party had treated him with the reverence which his just administration and his personal virtues deserved; and the new Democratic Governor paid the fullest tribute of esteem to his predecessors, whom, with an unwonted strength of expression toward a man still so young, he described as "illustrious." Among those who contributed to EVERETT's defeat, was one at least whom he counted amongst his intimate friends; but he never allowed himself to be swayed by a sentiment of bitterness, and never required from those he loved a sacrifice of political conviction to personal regard.

After a year devoted to rest during a residence in Italy, whence he was careful to send home works of art of superior excellence, he was again called to the public service as Minister to England. His political position appears from the manner in which his nomination was received by the Senate. The Southern party, against which he had always stood in Congress, made war upon his appointment, because he had not proved a friend to slavery, and it merits to be brought to mind that he was saved from a rejection by the vote of a part of the Northern Democracy.

How assiduous he was in London to all the duties of his station; how devoted to the general interests of his country; how attentive to the claims of individuals; how perfectly he bore himself in a foreign land as the representative of this Republic, and not of a party—is still fresh in the public memory. The great and the good of all classes sought his society; he was a most welcome guest at every country house which he found time to visit; and in town, MACAULAY, and HALLAM, and MILMAN, and SIDNEY SMITH, and BABBAGE, were among his constant companions and friends.

When EVERETT returned home he stood undoubtedly at the head of the men of letters of New-England, and perhaps I might say at the head of the men of letters of America. True, LONGFELLOW excelled him in poetry, and HAWTHORNE in romance, and PRESCOTT in history, and the incomparable IRVING in his own peculiar walks; but in power of rapid and exact acquisition of knowledge, in variety and comprehensiveness of research, in the perfectly methodical arrangement of his learning, in the sovereign command over the vast mass of his resources, in the warmth and rich coloring of style, in correctness of the use of words, in the finished neatness of composition, he excelled all. The eyes of men turned to him to take the Presidency of Harvard College. One at least of his intimate friends had warned him against accepting the office; of which his acceptance would certainly bring advantage to the public, but would overwhelm him with petty cares and torment his too sensitive nature with provoking annoyances. Besides, his habits of study and occupation at home began very seriously to impair his health; he had not in youth indulged in athletic exercises, in wrestling, of running, or riding; now it was too late for him to change his habits, and, as a consequence, his mode of life required extraordinary circumspection. But he yielded to the public requisition, which seemed the call of duty. It was well for the institution that he did so, but the office was a continued martyrdom for himself. Under his scrupulous sense of responsibility, he devoted himself wholly to his task; his favorite studies were suspended; his mind was all in his words. When he came to the government of the college, its discipline had run down; the old scholarly atmosphere had become a little tainted with indulgences in former time unknown; the liberal endowment for a library and a large part of the college funds had been foolishly squandered in an ill-shapen building, poorly adapted to its end. But EVERETT set earnestly and conscientiously about his task; his supervision of the affairs of the college was perfect, and though he personally suffered from dealing with the occasional levity and perverseness of youth, the university has never in our day had a more faithful and able chief.

When EVERETT retired from the chair, men spoke of how much he had sacrificed and how much he had suffered during the few years of his administration; on reflection they see how much he had done to raise the character of the university, which he left improved if not regenerated.

His first leisure was given to making a collection of his various addresses; and he performed the greatest act of friendship for Mr. WEBSTER, by editing his works and writing his life. Here, too, his own special character appeared; the strength of WEBSTER is not impaired by his treatment; but, as far as he could, he softened asperities and veiled the rudeness of conflicts, being always as careful to efface the follies or the errors of an opponent, as of an associate.

The health of Mr. WEBSTER was failing; those who saw him in near interviews could trace the rapid decay of his vigor; for the last months, perhaps for more than the last year of his life, he was unequal to his duties as Secretary of State; on his death, EVERETT was summoned to be his successor, and this was the public position for which, above all others, he was fitted. Here, too, the fine and generous tone of his mind appeared to the greatest advantage. He never lisped a word of the confusion in which he found the affairs of the department, or the heavy arrears of accumulated business. He went diligently to work to repair what his friend had, of necessity, neglected; he noiselessly and thoroughly restored order where it was wanting; he finished, without hurry, but completely, what remained to be done; and he did it all in such a manner that he was alike faithful to his affection for the memory and good name of his predecessor, and faithful to his country. We all remember, with pride, the vigor with which he repelled an invitation for an entangling alliance with foreign powers, respecting the Government of Cuba. All parties have joined in praising the ability which he displayed during this short period of administrative service.

Before he retired from the cares of office, which to him were not oppressive, his native commonwealth sent him to the Senate of the United States. It was too late. His nervous excitability, heightened by his sufferings as an invalid, wholly unfitted him for a place in a body in which the debates were daily becoming more fierce. His health was broken; he could not bear the late and the uncertain hours of labor which the Senate demanded; and under the peremptory and wise direction of his physician, he soon retired to private life, which he was never again to leave.

The calmness of his quiet years allowed him to nurse his constitution, and his old age was beautiful and happy. There was no voice which his countrymen so loved to hear on questions of public interest, the culture of science, the advancement of learning. Others live only for themselves and within themselves; EVERETT lived for others, and was never so happy as when he played upon the great instrument of the national mind, and found that his touch brought out tones in harmony with the movements of his own soul. This mode of life was attended with something of trial; for the sensitiveness which was a requisite to his success in keeping up a sympathy with the mind of the people left him more than ever acutely susceptible of pain from public censure, and even from the idle cavils of triflers, or the sneers of the envious and malign. But the current of public opinion was so strong in his favor, he called out so much affectionate approval by his singularly disinterested devotion to the public good, that his last years were among the happiest of his three-score-and-ten—happier than the years of impatient, aspiring youth; happier than the years of political conflict. It was a remark of the late JOHN C. CALHOUN that there is no reward so much to be desired as "for a man to stand well with his kind." EVERETT stood well and beloved among his fellow-men.

He saw the clouds that were lowering over the land, and prayed earnestly that they might be dispelled. For the sake of the Union he kept constantly before the mind of the nation the name and memory of WASHINGTON; and devoted himself with earnestness to setting apart Mount Vernon as the spot where all Americans might meet with an equal glow of patriotism. There, at least, the transient passions of the day were to be hushed by recalling the immutable glory of the past; and thus disloyalty was to be rebuked by the present influence of the father of the country. His zeal in this cause led him to accept the munificent invitation of the *Ledger*; and when he had in that way become accustomed to discourse to a cloud of listeners whose number was incalculable, his love of sympathy assisted to make that journal his favorite way of access to the public. But his views as a statesman could not be suppressed; and his papers in the *Ledger* reflected at first indirectly, then more openly, his judgments on public affairs.

To promote the great end of maintaining the Union, EVERETT was not an advocate for concession, but for conservatism. He had in his manhood resisted nullification with all his might; he now resisted everything that tended to secession. To keep the constitution as it was, and thus to avoid all conflict with the South, was the keynote of his policy; and when men sought to avert the storm which threatened ruin, one party looked to him, in connection with another name, to bear, in the presidential contest, the standard on which was inscribed "the Constitution and the Union." The selection was just; for he was ever a lover of the Union, and ever a supporter of the Constitution, in its simple integrity, unimpaired and unchanged. Without attempting to solve the question whether he was right in the attitude which he assumed, it is certain that he was honest, and that the place as candidate which he consented to occupy, fitted the conduct and the opinions of his life. It is, perhaps, less known, that in the threefold division which prevailed at the Presidential election in 1860, it had been the intention of Mr. DOUGLAS, as he avowed to one or two at least of his friends, in case the decision had gone to Congress, to have given his influence to secure the election of the ticket which bore the name of EVERETT.

When the storm burst he could not remain quiet, and there was but one direction in which he could move. Like DOUGLAS, to whom in so many respects he formed a contrast, he rallied to the support of the Government, as the only mode in which he could rally in support of his country. Those who had before charged him with want of firmness, had not kept in mind that his delay grew out of his desires and his convictions; when events left no hope of a peaceful issue, he was instant in season and out of season, abroad and at his fireside, with friends and before the people, in giving to the contest unity of action and definiteness of purpose; and while he at the last spoke bravely for universal emancipation, that gentleness which made him so slow to acquiesce in the stern and terrible necessity of civil war, inspired him in the last public act of his life to send consolation to those who had been subdued. He died as he lived, harboring no persistent ill-will even toward traitors, being satisfied if those who have engaged in rebellion will but give up the institution which led them into evil, and wishing to heal the wounds inflicted on the Union, not by the block, not by confiscation, not by revenge, but by the establishment forever of human freedom.

I have failed in this sketch, if I have not made it clear, that the course of life of our departed friend was marked by integrity and consistency, which had their root in his own nature. Are there any who wish his career had been different? It could not have been different except by his ceasing to be himself.

It is equally vain to wish that he had devoted his powers to the completion of some elaborate work. He was an orator, because to be an orator was what he liked best; what he was most fitted for, and what others most entreated of him. It is not certain, that he would have been one of the first of historians; those of his writings which come nearest to history, such as his life of WEBSTER and his life of WASHINGTON, are by no means his best. No one would have painted action in more vivid colors; but of the three qualities which are needed by historians, he had not a sufficient perception of how bad men can be, of that evil in human nature which theologians call depravity. Neither was he accustomed sufficiently to consider events as subordinate to law. The other requisite, which is to perceive that after all there is something in man greater than himself, he had in an eminent degree; and this perception he turned brilliantly to account in his addresses. Neither would he have been apt to excel in the construction of a scheme of dogmatic theology or philosophy; and perhaps there are others in our time who would have gone beyond him as a systematic expounder of public law. But in the field of mental labor to which he devoted himself, he is first among us without a rival. He touched the chord of public feeling with instinctive accuracy and power; at seventy he could hold a vast audience enchained, as he spoke without notes, with a clear, melodious and unbroken voice for two hours together; and when he prepared himself for a public speech, all learning and all science seemed to come at his bidding, and furnish him with arguments, analogies and illustrations. What he has spoken with his golden mouth was always in behalf of good letters, of patriotism, of the advancement of his country in science and art; of Union; of the perpetuation of republican institutions. From the Charles River to the Missouri the air still rings with his eloquence.

There remains no man alive who has given such an impulse to the minds of the young in this generation; they will rise up to bless his name and to preserve his memory in honor.

GEORGE BANCROFT.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1865.

Income Tax Returns.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Two objections may be made to this communication at the very outset: first that it is too long; secondly, that it comes a day or several days after the fair. As to the first point, the importance of the subject and the superficial way in which it has been too generally discussed, justify its treatment in detail. As to the second, it is to be hoped that the enactment in question is not fixed for ever, but that the good sense of our rulers may induce them to modify it after they have arrived at a better understanding of all its bearings.

The authorized publication of the Income Tax lists at first struck every man who had any feelings of his own or any respect for those of others as a most disagreeable and injudicious interference with private affairs. An attempt however is made to defend or at least palliate it, on the ground that the mass of the community rather relish such publicity. Is that any excuse? The mass of the community rather relished the *Herald* in its palmiest days of obscenity and black mail. The fact that our Government is based on universal suffrage, by no means supports the inference that every popular feeling or caprice is right. It is all the difference between acquiescing in a false report and swearing to a lie in court. Take an average church member and father of a family, ask him if a *very* crim. con. case ought to be reported with all its particulars. He will say no; if its publication rested with him he would *do* no. But let it be printed in his newspaper and the odds are he reads it.

We may safely assume that the publication of the income tax list was not authorized for the purpose of pandering to this improper public curiosity, still less on the principle that every citizen has a right to know his neighbor's income; though there are some philosophers of the socialist school who hold this extreme opinion. Of course, the sole idea and intention is that the public shall be enabled to assist the revenue officers in detecting fraud—in other words, aid the Government to do its own business.

Now, if this end could be so thoroughly attained as to make a single case of deception impossible, it would be reached at a fearful expense of national morality and decency. Fancy the New-Yorkers, in addition to their existing pleasant vices, turned into a community of informers, set every man against his fellow, the capitalist's agents and confidential clerks, the householder's tenants, even the objects of the philanthropist's bounty, coming forward to be a witness against him! Laws that encourage informers have always been deservedly odious, and many sins remain unwhipt of justice, because their detection could only be secured by a system of espionage. Fortunately the common-sense of mankind is likely to prove too much for this legal absurdity. The proposition that a man generally knows more about his own pecuniary affairs than his neighbors do, is so plain that it approaches a truism, and it does not require much intelligence to deduce from it these inferences—first, that the rogue who makes a deliberate false return of his income will probably be sharp enough to evade discovery and its consequences; secondly, that there will be numerous *apparent* cases of deception, leading both individuals and Government on a false scent.

The idea which a man's promiscuous acquaintance (and, if he is anything of a personage, the general public) form of his income, from his expenditure and style of living, are more likely to be wrong than right.

Let me state an instance from my own observation. There is a gentleman in this city—we will call him Mr. Smith—who keeps up a handsome house in good style, spending, and owning to spending at least $17,000 a year. His income return last year was *nil*—that is to say, nothing in excess of the legal set-offs, which included no business losses, for the good reason that he was not in business. Now, here is a very queer-looking case, you would say, and if Smith, instead of being a very undemonstrative man of known loyalty, had been a leading politician on the wrong side, the suspicion would be most natural to all but those very intimately acquainted with his circumstances, that he was trying to do Uncle Sam. Yet Smith's return is perfectly true and honest. He has a large landed property, most of which is unimproved, and the local taxes on the whole swallow up not only the revenues of the improved portion, but also those of his personal estate. How, then, does he live? By selling a bit of land now and then, whenever he wants money; he lives on his capital until he can manage to improve and settle his estate.

To be sure, this is an extreme case, but it deserves mention on more accounts than one. It illustrates how this publicity of incomes may become an engine of political oppression. Suppose a man in Smith's circumstances to be a prominent opponent of the Administration—I don't mean the present, but any Administration that we may have in four or twenty-four years from now—with such a prima facie case against him, would he be likely to escape annoyance?

Setting aside the suspicion of petty treason and perjury, to which it subjects innocent men, there are many annoyances and injuries inflicted by the publication of the income returns. Jones has a business, lucrative on the whole, but very variable. Last year he made $50,000, the year before it was $10,000, this year it may not be so much. Common prudence led him to capitalize the greater part of his $50,000. Wherefore the gossips of Jones' acquaintance, who see the $50,000 opposite his name, cry out at him for a sneak and a curmudgeon, not to spend and give away more out of such a fortune. Brown hath had losses like Dogberry. Their publication seriously injures his credit, and helps to precipitate his ruin, which might otherwise have been warded off. Robinson preserves a decent exterior appearance by means of a rigid interior economy. His pride and poverty are trotted out together for the amusement of the neighborhood.

The organs of the "Ring" are now turning the tax returns against the Citizens' Association. Some time ago, they tried to make out that it was a conspiracy of rich men against the people. Since that cock won't fight, they are trying to ridicule the members for their poverty. "Mr. R. R. has only $5,000 a year!" exclaims the ringleader. "What sort of taxpayer and property-holder is he to meddle with municipal affairs?"

To recapitulate, the publication of incomes is annoying and injurious to individuals, demoralizing to the public, a convenient engine of oppression to the Government, and its supposed benefits are altogether hypothetical and illusory.

JAN. 24. CARL BENSON.

The Income Tax.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is a point in relation to this Internal Revenue business which may tend to relieve the minds of many persons, over anxious about their neighbors' affairs, and who hasten to charge with swindling numerous parties whose manner of living seems grossly disproportioned to their incomes, as rendered.

Now it does not follow that because a merchant is rich, or doing a large business, that his income for 1863 must necessarily have been large. There are plenty of merchants who are wealthy and who live as becomes their wealth and contribute generously to charities, whose profit and loss account for 1863 shows a sad balance against them, for that year was full of unexampled fluctuations, and while many grew rich, others lost largely of their wealth. Shall such men be held up as swindlers of the Government?

Other men, known to be rich, return incomes apparently false and absurdly small. Many of these have most of their means invested in stocks, from whose dividends the Government tax is deducted *before* they are declared, and incomes from such sources *are not taxable*, and they make returns to the assessor of only such portions of their incomes as are taxable.

Do not believe so badly of our community. The North has contributed nobly and well to its Government, and it is unworthy of that Government to put such a petty and contemptible indignity upon us as this exposition of private affairs. W.

FROM ILLINOIS.

Unrivaled Prosperity—The Draft in Illinois—The Black Laws—Proposed Transfer of the State Capital to Chicago.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BLOOMINGTON, McLEAN COUNTY, Ill., Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1865.

I am able to write you from a land of peace and prosperity, and this is more than seemed probable at one period of our political history. The material prosperity of Central Illinois is unrivaled. Its immense crops cannot be carried away fast enough to satisfy the pressing demands of its crowded warehouses. Prices of all kinds of produce are unprecedentedly high. The remarkably fine weather of the past four weeks has allowed our farmers a splendid opportunity to husk and market their corn.

At the time of the call for five hundred thousand men, threats of resistance to the draft were quite common in our State, and in fact armed resistance was made in some localities. Fortunately, our quota under the call was mainly filled by the New-York City system of credits, and few portions of the State were obliged to undergo the ordeal of a draft. The present call for troops seems likely to strike some sections of the State quite severely, but not a threat do we hear of resistance. The most virulent copperheads do nothing more than put in substitutes. Peace, therefore, reigns triumphant in the strongholds of Northern disloyalty, and our brave boys in the field seem to promise that peace will soon shed its healing influence over the whole of our distracted nation.

Since the election of Gov. YATES to the Senatorship, few political events have transpired in our Legislature. A vigorous attempt will be made to repeal the infamous black laws, and it will probably succeed. By the Constitution of our State the Legislature can meet but once in two years, unless specially convened by the Governor. The amount of legislation that is crowded into the short biennial session is, therefore, immense, and our legislators have little time for buncombe speeches.

An attempt is being seriously made to remove the capital from Springfield to some other point. Decatur, Peoria and Bloomington are all quite central, and have each a host of advocates. The strongest effort is being made to secure the location of the capital at Chicago, but it will be impossible by any fair means to transfer the capital to a corner of the State. Bloomington is the most central of any of the proposed locations, being within a few miles of the geographical centre, and at the crossing of the Illinois Central with the Chicago, Alton and St Louis Railroad. There is little real prospect, however of a removal. YANKEE.

AFFAIRS IN CHICAGO.

Railways and their Charters—A Sharp Dodge by the Monopolists—Moving the State Capital to Chicago—Insurance Companies—Boring for Oil.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, Jan. 30.

The principal local excitement just now grows out of a bill which has just passed both Houses of the Legislature, lengthening the charters of our city railway companies from 25 to 99 years—although but 6 of the 25 have expired—and granting other privileges and franchises, the value of which is variously estimated at from one to ten millions. The bill was rushed through almost before our citizens were aware of its existence. There was no alarm given, and it is supposed that the sentinels of public safety—the daily press—had been "doctored" to such an extent as to secure their silence. It is now before the Governor, and the only hope of saving our city from a great swindle is that he will veto it. Even then, the unanimity with which it passed both houses, renders it almost certain that the monopolists can secure its passage over a veto.

On Saturday evening one of the largest meetings ever held in the city assembled in Bryan Hall to remonstrate against it, and to-day petitions to the Governor are being signed almost universally asking him to veto the bill. As about half of the Legislature are here on a visit, they had an opportunity to ascertain the *vox populi* on the subject. It is one of those gigantic legislative frauds which are occasionally perpetrated in the "best regulated communities." It is supposed that those interested—the three Street Railway Companies of the city—made large investments in legislative consciences in order to carry their points.

The question of removing the State Capital is still exciting considerable attention. I supposed when it was first brought forward that it was merely a measure to put the people of Springfield upon their good behaviour by holding it *in terrorum* over them. But it appears that the movers of it are in earnest. Peoria has already offered six acres of land as a site and $300,000 for buildings. On Saturday evening our Council had a special meeting upon the subject, and passed a resolution almost unanimously, offering $500,000 and a site. But after all, I do not think the Capital will be removed. Our citizens would not have originated the idea of a removal, but if it is to leave Sprinfield, they will make liberal offers to secure its location here.

The new daily paper here in opposition to the *Tribune* seems to be a fixed fact, as an act to incorporate the "Republican Company" is before the Legislature. There is undoubtedly room here for another Republican paper, but the animus under which this starts bodes no good to the harmony and future success of the party locally.

Our Legislature is now on a perigrination through the State. It has just visited that huge swindle, the penitentiary, at Joliet, and about one half the body are here, enjoying the hospitalities of the city. As the Republicans are responsible for the action of this Legislature, it is to be regretted that they have shown themselves so facile in matters which arouse grave suspicions touching their integrity. There is one noticeable fact connected with our Legislature this year. This is the great number of bills which have been introduced incorporating insurance companies. These amount to over 200. Freeport, the county seat of Stephenson County, with a population of 4,000 or 5,000, which has already eight companies in operation, has bills before the Legislature to incorporate twelve more. It is almost equal to the oil fever elsewhere.

The murder trials—of which there have been five before our courts during the past two weeks—have all thus far resulted in a verdict of manslaughter in the first degree, and the guilty parties have been sentenced to the penitentiary from one to thirty years.

The company boring for oil in the western part of the city are obtaining a limited supply—about seven barrels daily—from their well. They are to continue their experimenting.

In the lecture line, we have RALPH WALDO EMERSON and JOHN B. GOUGH, each of whom is to deliver a course of four lectures each.

The packing season is essentially over. The figures foot up 763,000 hogs and 92,000 beeves packed. The amount of the aggregate product is regarded as equal to that of last year. The number of hogs is less by some 75,000.

The people of this section are pretty generally in favor of withdrawing the passport order, as it is vexatious and annoying, inasmuch as the Canadian Government is evincing a disposition to do in the premises what is required by treaty obligations and the amity due from one nation to another.

The Erie Railway Tunnel.

PRECAUTIONS TO ENSURE SAFETY.

The President of the Erie Road has written the following letter in reply to one addressed to him by Messrs. GUS. J. THEBAUD, of Summit, HENRY A. HOWE, of Orange, and J. BOYD HEADLEY, of Morristown, a committee appointed to ascertain what action could be had to insure the safety of life and limb to passengers, and prevent the recurrence of collisions and accidents to trains while passing through Bergen Tunnel:

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1863.

Messrs. Gus. J. Thebaud, Henry A. Howe and J. Boyd Headley, Committee, &c.:

GENTLEMEN—Your communication of the 21st inst., advising me of your appointment as a committee on the part of the passengers and commuters living on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad, to ascertain what action can be taken to insure the safety of passengers whilst riding through the Bergen tunnel, and, with that view, submitting certain interrogatories, was duly received.

In answer to your first question, I beg leave to state that you are correct in the supposition that all trains passing through the tunnel are subject to the running of this company; and further, that by the terms of the contract under which the Morris and Essex Railroad Company claim its use, they are bound to keep their trains out of the way of those belonging to this company.

In answer to your second question, as to what regulations have been made to guard against collisions of trains, either when entering or leaving the tunnel, and whether perfect harmony of action on the subject exists between the Morris and Essex Company and the Erie Railway Company, I beg leave to state that under the present rules the trains of this company are required to come to a full stop before crossing the track of the Morris and Essex Railroad, both in coming in and going out of the tunnel, and not to start again until they are sure it is safe for them to proceed. Trains going out of the tunnel are required to exercise the greatest care to avoid running into any preceding train which may be stopping at the crossing. By another order trains are not allowed to enter the tunnel within a shorter time than five minutes after a preceding train, that time being sufficient for a train to pass entirely through at a low and safe rate of speed; the order is therefore calculated to prevent more than one train being on each track in the tunnel at any one time. Compliance with these rules, and with the agreement above referred to, should assure the perfect safety of passengers.

There is perfect harmony of action between the officers of the two roads, but not that degree of caution observed by some of the train operatives of the Morris and Essex Company that is desired.

In answer to your third interrogatory as to what steps have been taken by the Erie Company to light or ventilate the tunnel, I can only say that the subject has been under consideration, but no plan has yet been submitted that we believe to be practicable to secure light and ventilation, or either.

In answer to your fourth and last interrogatory, I would state that nearly a year ago we gave orders for a telegraph instrument of peculiar construction and specially adapted to this particular service. It was our expectation to have received it many months ago, but it was impossible to get it. We have at last been advised of its completion, and shall undoubtedly have it in the course of this week, when we think with its use we shall be able to remove all further cause of anxiety in regard to the safety of travel through the tunnel.

The *modus operandi* of the instrument may be briefly described as follows:

Two wires, one for each track, will extend through the tunnel, with an instrument attached to each end of each wire. When a train approaches and goes into the tunnel, the man at that end will touch his telegraph-key, and at the same time hoist a red signal ball, which will stop all trains going in the same direction. When the train gets through, the man at the other end will touch his telegraph-key to signify that fact, on hearing which the man at the approaching end will lower his signal-ball to permit the next train to go in. All Morris and Essex Railroad trains will be required to stop on going out of the tunnel, in order to make a safe crossing of the Erie track, and the signal-man will not give notice that the Morris and Essex train is through until it shall have started again all right. Touching the key will give five strikes of a large gong-bell. Instruments will be used for each track, in order to avoid possibility of confusion. Respectfully yours,

ROBERT H. BERDELL, President.

PRIZE FIGHT IN DELAWARE.

Contest between Farrell and Ward—Farrell the Victor in Forty-five Rounds.

From the Philadelphia Press, Feb. 4.

The fight between FARRELL and WARD, both of the Hibernia Engine Company, for $1,000, which has been under way since Jan. 12, came off on Thursday, near Claymont Station, on the Pennsylvania and Delaware line. Hundreds went from this city, as well as a large delegation from New-York. Every means of locomotion was made available to reach the destined spot, and about 7:30 A. M. on Thursday, some one thousand or twelve hundred persons had assembled about one thousand yards north of the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad, near the Claymont Station. At this time the ring had not been pitched, but was in progress. The ground was bound in Jack Frost's iron grasp, and crowbars failed to make much progress on the ice-bound earth. At about 8:20 the ring was completed; but still, precious time was wasted, and no attempt was made to bring the men into the ring, although both were present in carriages, and had been on the ground for upward of an hour.

At 8:50 WARD advanced to the south side of the ring, and made two attempts to "shy" his head-covering into the ring, and it fell to the right on both attempts. He crossed the ropes, and his cap was cast after him. A groan of terror issued from the bosom of some of his friends, who were superstitiously impressed with the conviction of the cap falling astray being an omen of the worst kind, and totally averse to all prospects of his victory. The preliminaries of choosing a referee were soon got over and JOHNNY LAZARUS (brother of the murdered HARRY) was appointed referee. FARRELL won the choice of corners, and his selection placed WARD in the south corner, where the sun shone in his face. They speedily disrobed. WARD dressed in green drawers, and showed a form of strength and compactness, with muscular calves on his legs, and breast and arms moulded like a perfect Hercules. FARRELL was more modestly attired in white drawers bound with green. His form was not of the same enlarged development, but his breast and arms were good, and his legs were well developed, though rather twisted into the style of a man's who had spent much of his time in the saddle in early day. FARRELL was esquired by the celebrated light-weight pugilist JOHNNY M. GLADE and a friend. WARD had as his attendants JIMMY WADE and a Brooklynite. The principals and seconds met at the scratch, and all shook hands, when they retired to their respective corners, and on LAZARUS calling time the men rose from the knees of their seconds, and advanced to the scratch for

Round 1.—Both wore looks of confidence, and advanced toward each other with smiles upon their faces. Ward stood with his left foot well advanced, with a light, springy pressure upon the snow-covered sod; his left arm was also nearly straight out, but his right hand was held close under the chin, and the arm close to the breast. Farrell held his right hand slightly across and low on the breast, some four or five inches away, and his left was put out at an angle of forty-five from the elbow, and had a dangerous play with it. They did not lose much time, but, with a few feints, got within reach, and Farrell landed his left on Ward's left eye, and Ward countered on the nose, both breaking away. They again approached, and on getting within reach, slight exchanges took place, without much damage, and, closing, Farrell was thrown without much injury. Farrell showed a little blood on the side of his nose before the round was ended. Both men were cheered by their friends.

Round 2.—Ward advanced with caution, as did his opponent, and both measured his man, and seemed to be taking stock and watching an opening at the same time; Farrell at length darted out his left on Ward's left eye, and also landed his right on the jaw, while Ward got in one two on the ribs; they broke away, and on getting together Farrell again planted his left straight from the shoulder, on Ward's already damaged eye, while Ward administered a claret drawer on Farrell's rather prominent nose, and closing, threw Farrell without much injury. Loud cries in favor of Farrell, and Ward's friends also expending some wind for their man.

Round 3. Ward showed the marks of his opponent's work, the left eye being in deep mourning and giving notice of "early closing," while Farrell was unharmed, except a slight trickling of blood from the nose. Farrell took the initiative, and put in right and left on the right eye and on the mouth, drawing blood with a cut on the eye, and swelling on the right side of the lip, which bled freely. Ward fought for the body, where he administered some severe doses. They made a break, but at it again, with exchanges in favor of Farrell, who put in his left and right straight on the face, and cutting at nearly every blow, they fell side by side.

Round 4.—Farrell landed his right on the damaged eye, and administered a telling blow with the left on the right temple, while Ward was short; Farrell's visitations to Ward's eye were fast "closing the concern," while he was comparatively unharmed, except on the prominent feature of his face, which trickled blood, and showed a little red on its prominent bridge. This was a rattling round, much in Farrell's favor, though he was thrown, but with no damage.

From this time the fight was in favor of Farrell, who administered telling punishment, with no apparent facial hurts to his own mug. Ward generally threw Farrell, although, on one or two occasions, Farrell gave Ward the show for his bed.

About the thirty-fourth round, Farrell showed signs of distress; his lips and chin quivering as it

from cold, and displaying signs of weakness. Ward, on the contrary, although bleeding from every part of his face, met his man most bravely, and fought him in Farrell's own corner, forcing him down time after time. Ward never shirked, and scarcely tried to stop a blow, seeming inclined to depend upon a chance blow to turn the battle and knock his opponent out of time.

As round after round succeeded each other, it was evident both the brave Ward's eyes were closing, while nothing but a shivering weakness showed upon Farrell. Ward had been cautioned with regard to hitting foul. He rushed the fighting each time, Farrell getting down in his corner at each successive round and rush of his opponent. The forty-fifth round was a rush by Ward at Farrell in his corner, who speedily got down, and a claim of foul was made to the referee, who, on advancing to the corner of Ward, said he had before cautioned him, and he must decide that Farrel had won the fight, Ward having administered the blow while Farrell was on the ground. Ward would not hear of it, and said he could help his man if his right eye would only keep open ten minutes. The referee's fiat was given, and the ring was soon filled. In about a minute or two after all was over an alarm was given that the military were at hand, and every one was on the scamper. Scattering shots were soon heard, and the whistling of the deadly leaden missiles were soon distinctly heard.

Numbers made their escape, but some 250 were kept within the inclosure by the bayonets of the United States Regulars, who seemed to relish the idea of shooting a few of their prisoners. All were ordered to fall into line, and the prisoners were marched to the Claymont Station. The prisoners took every opportunity of escaping, and by the time the train arrived at Wilmington there were not more than sixty, and some of those afterward escaped. The party were marched through the streets like a drove of sheep, and placed under guard in an empty building of the most filthy description. After two hours' detention the party was marched to the City Hall, where they were kept standing for nearly an hour, to the delight of the gaping citizens. All were ultimately turned over to the Mayor, who on Friday discharged the whole lot, with the exception of the unfortunate loser, WARD, who was bound over to answer.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Yankee Embargo on the Shoddy Commerce of Wilmington—The Trans-Mississippi Cotton Trade to be Investigated—Interesting General News.

Richmond papers to Jan. 30 furnish us the following interesting extract in addition to those already given:

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE YANKEE EMBARGO ON THE SHODDY COMMERCE OF WILMINGTON.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 25.

The public mind seems pretty well satisfied that the Yankee embargo upon the shoddy commerce of Wilmington will not prove injurious to the Southern cause. The occupation of the vulturous blockade runners, as far as that port is concerned, is gone. They should not be permitted to stick their beaks into king cotton at any other place. The commercial monarch is not a dead carcass, as they suppose; he is only in a trance, from which he will soon awake if let alone. He will, however, have no chance to revive if constantly worried to. *A Confederate embargo ought to be put upon exportations of cotton at Galveston and other places.* The ships engaged in that trade are mercantile leeches, drawing away the commercial blood of these States; for they arrive in a great degree *empty* and go away *full*. Some of the vessels, to be sure, are owned in part by the Government. Would it not be well to have those interests sold? The parties who are intrusted with the management are mostly "Britishers," who have no inducement to practice economy; on the contrary, the greater the disbursements the larger the commission. *Why should British naval officers command these ships at salaries of from five to eight thousand dollars in gold a voyage, when so many Confederate sailors of acknowledged ability, thoroughly acquainted with the American coast, are and have been walking the streets of Richmond in idleness, seeking employment?* The British ensign is no protection whatever to these ships. Confederate bunting might as well be unfurled at the mizzen as at the fore. Why should the other officers, the engineers, the pilot, the firemen, the crew, the steward, the cook, the cabin-boys, &c., &c., receive wages ridiculously high—so high, indeed, that they soon acquire independence, and become "saucy" after a few trips? Their lives are no more precious than those of other people—*they* are not candidates for Fort Lafayette. These British officers are nice, gentlemanly fellows; but we don't want such very "nice," and such very "gentlemanly" fellows to run the blockade, particularly when the money thus easily earned by them is drawn from the pockets of the suffering people of these States. Blockade-running became "swell," according to both the English and American acceptation of that term. *The average expenses of a blockade-runner, we are informed, are equal to about sixty dollars a bale in gold for every bale of cotton taken away from the Confederacy.* In peace times the freight to Liverpool was but about five dollars a bale, the difference will strike any rational person as being too great. The contract arrangement has driven the trade into a few hands and inaugurated a system of extravagance without a parallel in the history of commerce. Some of the Government ships have been paid for in cotton at the rate of six pence per pound. *In other words, a vessel that a respectable ship-builder would be glad to sell at forty thousand pounds sterling, has cost, by means up cotton with the transaction, about two hundred thousand pounds sterling.*

It would seem that quite a brisk direct commerce has been carried on with the enemy for some months past, under the following act of the Federal Congress, approved July 2, 1864:

"That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury with the approval of the President, to authorize agents to purchase for the United States any productions of States declared in insurrection at such places therein as shall be designated by him, at such prices as shall be agreed on with the seller, not exceeding the market value thereof at the place of delivery nor exceeding three-fourths of the market value thereof, in the City of New-York, at the latest quotation known to the agent purchasing."

We do not know the prices of bacon at the various points in the Northern States, but presume it is not over fifteen cents per pound in "greenbacks." According to the above act, the cotton shipments to the Yankees should have netted about seventy-five cents per pound. *How is it, then, that a pound of cotton has been "swapped" off for a pound of bacon?*

If people would but look the matter straight in the face, a direct exportation of cotton to the enemy's country, conducted with honesty and economy, will be found actually more advantageous to the Confederacy than sending it to him through Mexico, Cuba, the Bahamas, or the Bermudas. Even that cotton which goes to Europe has to be paid for by the Yankee. If possible, the cotton leak to the North, as well as to Europe, ought to be stopped at once. Prohibiting the importation of luxuries, and at the same time filling the pockets of shoddy men, is "taking in at the spigot and letting out at the bung." *The South is not, as most persons suppose, an exhaustible bottle for cotton. The leakage has already been too great; and there is no magician, in the mercantile parlance, to make up for the loss by the pickings and stealings. Let us, then, make the most of what cotton is left. The fragments should be gathered up, so that nothing may be lost.*

It will be observed that while the Yankees have been dealing with the Southern States, under authority of Congress, the Confederates have been exchanging with them in violation of the laws of their country. *The consequence is that the Yankees have been getting cheap cotton while the Confederates have been receiving dear bacon.* The trade should not, on our part, be "winked at." If contraband, it ought not to be permitted at all. The constituted authorities should not allow the laws to be violated. If it be deemed necessary to trade with the North, let it be done openly and above board, and then it will be done much more advantageously.

Blockade-running between England and the Confederate States is as legal a traffic as any other species of commerce. The Queen merely declines to protect her subjects in conducting it. Yet such has been the mystery thrown over the transactions, that many persons imagine the trade to be criminal, and will not enter it. The Yankees have been much "smarter" in this respect than the Confederates. They retained all their military men at home and employed mercantile houses to make their purchases.

Had the same degree of commercial and financial talent been exhibited by the Confederacy as has been shown by the enemy, both at home and abroad, this cruel war would no doubt have been brought to a successful termination months ago.

THE DISSATISFACTION WITH MR. DAVIS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 25.

We do assert that there is at this moment an unequivocal manifestation of want of confidence in the sagacity, discretion and capacity of the Government; and that to this want of confidence, and to the slight expectations of a removal of its causes, is owing the indisputable despondency, which is the most alarming feature of our condition. In other words, the crowning misfortune with which we have to contend—the absence of that moral spirit, that impulsive energy, through which alone we can utilize our demonstrable physical and material resources—will arise from a disregard of the elementary truth above stated, and must be followed by the deplorable and disastrous consequences necessarily flowing from an antagonism between the Government and that public opinion which it is the business of the Government to represent and to express. We do not by any means intend to accuse the President of desire to place himself in opposition to the wishes of the country. On the contrary, nothing is more reasonable than to suppose that he would desire to strengthen himself by deserving and securing that cordial and universal support without which even the most energetic measures of legislation and administration would prove ineffectual. Neither do we argue the justice or injustice of the popular verdict which now expresses itself in so unmistakable a form throughout the country. We simply say that the opinion exists; that it has assumed so decided a character that it has become the opinion of the country; that it constitutes that formidable public opinion which it is idle to deny, disastrous to disregard, and fatal to resist. *Let it even be conceded that the President has done all that any man could do for the success of the cause; still public opinion persists in discrediting the fact. Let it be conceded that he has never made a mistake; still public opinion fancies it sees in the events of the last six months a series of national misfortunes linked with a series of Executive blunders.* Let it be conceded that the President has been entirely right, and that public opinion is entirely wrong; still the public opinion exists, which is the only important fact now to be considered. It may be very unfortunate, but it is very true. We do not wish to hold the President responsible for this state of affairs. We can acknowledge and applaud the integrity of his character, the purity of his motives, and the rectitude of his intentions. We can readily believe that he would promptly yield to the demands of the public, could those demands reach him in an authentic form, and that he would comply with public opinion were he once convinced of its existence. But it is just here that the danger lies. *It is so hard for a man to believe that he is wrong; it is so difficult for a President to see that he is unpopular.* It is the bane of rulers, whether of monarchies or of republics, that they are surrounded by influences which isolate them from the public, and render them comparatively inaccessible to the appeals of opinion. The mutterings of discontent are wafted to their ears upon the breath of flattery; and thus what is at first acquiescence is mistaken for approval; what is remonstrance is considered faction; and what is, finally, universal denunciation is modified to an idle and causeless clamor. It is not strange, therefore, that the President should be the last man in the country to see what it would have been so desirable that he should have been the first to discover. But it would be strange, indeed, if he should now, after the decisive expression of sentiment on the part of Congress, fail to recognise the great fact on which we have been insisting. He is not one of those statesmen of sixty years ago who would deny the authority of public opinion, "ridiculie the pretensions and extinguish its liberty." He needs only indubitable testimony of its existence to conform to its wishes. If that testimony had not been already furnished by the voice of the public press, by the unmistakable indications of popular sentiment, and still more forcibly that logical connection between cause and effect which traces the present feeling of the people to that public opinion of which we have spoken, and which can be traced to no other cause, these evidences would be confirmed by the testimony of the representatives of the people themselves. The members of Congress are not affected by the same deleterious influences which must surround the President; they have come to Richmond impressed with the views and feelings of their constituencies; and although on questions of public policy abstractly considered they may be entirely wrong, and the President entirely right, yet on this question of fact their authority must be indisputable. We therefore take it for granted that the President will not reject these convincing proofs, but that he will confirm the general estimate of his strength of character and integrity of purpose by conforming to the public wish, as expressed by Congress, and by showing to all that in this contest he is determined to act not only for the people, but with the people.

REBEL SLANDERS ON THE SAVANNAH UNIONISTS

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 30.

The worst kind of "falling back" that has occurred during the war is the "falling back" of some who, when LINCOLN was elected, had to be held by the collar by rational people to prevent them from capturing Washington and setting fire to the Potomac. There are some of those persons who do not now occupy that advanced position, and who manifest the more dispassionate sentiments of the American soldier. when the British advanced upon the Federal capital, and who, when the red-coats and bayonets appeared in sight, rode up to his Commander-in-Chief and remarked: "See here, General, can't this thing be compromised?" The number, we are happy to know, is few; and in this old State, which went late into the conflict, and bore the blunt of it, it is by no means "legion."

A list of "falling-back" heroes in Savannah is given by a correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, Not one of them is a soldier. Every one has been basking in prosperity and ease since the war began. DR. ARNOLD, the Mayor, is spoken of as a physician of merit and a man of intellect, but very old—"the wit is out." Col. W. S. ROCKWELL is said to have achieved his chief military distinction by drinking champagne and eating oysters. Dr. T. T. WILLIS, who came to Savannah from Augusta, and perhaps further North, is mentioned as held in affectionate remembrance by the stockholders of the Augusta and Savannah Railroad for a dexterous purchase of a large quantity of stock in said road, at a low figure, before he published to the dumb-founded stockholders a scheme which he had some time before perpetrated, and which had the effect of doubling the value of the stock.

A. S. HARRISON filled the comfortable position of War Tax Collector. Mr. ROBERT ERWIN was delighted in former days to descant upon the virtues of his native State, South Carolina; but times are changed, and he now "roars you gently as a suck-dove." Alderman VILLALONGE, a very weak disciple, and wealthy; Alderman LIPSMAN, speculator; L. G. MILLS, who gave up the fight and cried "Hold, enough!" ere it began; MARTIN DUGGAN and Alderman O'BYRNE, famous only for the facility with which they changed one flag to another; W. D. WEED, a coarse, unmannered Yankee, who sent his sons and his money to Europe at the beginning of the war; and Alderman LACHLISON, "a cannie Scotchman," who has, by his unguarded act, caused the blush of shame to mantle the cheek of his "brave brave ladie," complete the roll of "falling-back" patriots and heroes.

We wish Gen. SHERMAN joy of these accessions We can promise him heavy reinforcements from the same classes in every Confederate city which it may be his felicity to occupy. The speculators and extortioners, the men who have been growing rich by this war, while their sons and brothers have fought its battles, will hasten to his standard wherever he advances. These penitent sinners will fling themselves on their knees as soon as he comes in sight, each one bawling "Peccavi," singing Yankee Doodle at the top of his voice, and wiping their streaming eyes with the Star-Spangled banner.

It would be a blessing to the Confederacy if they could all be massed into solid column, and double-quicked into his lines to the tune of the Rogue's March. They have done more harm to the Confederacy than he and all other Generals of the United States combined. They have impoverished and eaten out the substance of the land, and provoked the judgments of Heaven upon our cause. It would have been better for us, to-day, if they had all joined the Yankees before the war.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

TEXAS WILL NEVER DESERT THE CONFEDERACY.

In the Virginia Legislature, Jan. 25, the Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Governor, transmitting the joint resolution of the Legislature of Texas, denouncing the doctrine of separate State action for peace, recounting the atrocious characteristics of the enemy, defining the position of the States in connection with secession, and declaring:

"By the just pride of the manhood and the virtue which we claim as individuals and as a people, by the Divine command which warns us not to walk in the way with the wicked; by the memory of our murdered dead; by the sight of the bereaved mothers, widows, sisters, daughters and orphans in our land; by the heart-brokenness of trampled virtue, and by our desolated hearths, we are forbidden to admit a thought of further association with the people of the North. Our heroic soldiers, the living and martyred dead, forbid it, and our trust in God forbids it.

We declare that we are earnestly desirous of peace, but we say no less distinctly that it must be coupled with our independence. And if the people of the United States be really disposed to terminate the war, they will best prove that disposition by making their proposition to the Government of the Confederate States, which alone can entertain it.

Mr. WORSHAM, of Dinwiddie, said that there was not a soul in this Commonwealth that would not greet these resolutions with a glow of pride. They were the best peace documents that were ever penned, and he hoped they would be adopted as a text-book for Virginia. He moved that five thousand copies be printed—the best investment, he believed, the State could make at this time.

Mr. RICHARDSON suggested that it would, perhaps, be better to refer the resolutions first and print afterward, with the report of the committee, so that the voice of Virginia and Texas might go forth together.

Mr. WORSHAM appreciated the gentleman's idea, but objected to it on the ground of delay. This was the day, the very hour, for the circulation of such documents, and the sooner they were sent to the people the better.

Several gentlemen were rising to make motions or suggestions, when a message from the Senate was received for secret session, and, on motion of Mr. DRAKE, the House ordered the doors to be closed.

THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

In the House of Commons, on the 19th ult., Mr. HANES submitted a preamble and resolutions on the subject of a general convention of the Confederate States, the former attributing oppressive and unconstitutional laws which have been passed from time to time, to irresponsible representatives from States which have no constituents upon whom the laws passed by them can operate, the latter reading as follows:

Resolved, That the joint Select Committee on Confederate Relations be instructed to frame and bring in a bill forthwith, calling a convention of the people of this State, or submitting the question to them, so as to enable them to assemble in convention should a majority of them desire to do so, for the purpose of so amending the Constitution as to provide that hereafter the representatives of any State or States whose territory is in the hands of the enemy, so that the Confederate laws cannot be enforced therein, shall not, during the continuance of such occupation by the enemy, be permitted to vote upon any question of legislation, but shall have only such rights as are allowed to delegates in the territories of the Confederate States, and of considering such other amendments as said three States shall concur on suggestion.

Resolved, Further, that State sovereignty being the principle on which North Carolina and other States withdrew from the Federal Union, the States comprising the Southern Confederate Government is only their agent, and subject to their control, and the States in their sovereign capacity in general convention assembled, have a right to negotiate peace with the Government of the United States, without consultation with the President of the Confederate States.

Mr. HANES followed in a long argument in support of his resolutions, at the close of which, on motion of Mr. PERSON, they were laid upon the table, yeas 58, nays 29.

Mr. SMITH, of Johnston, introduced a bill to call a convention of the people, which passed its first reading, and was referred to the Judiciary Committee. It declares that the present condition of the country demands that the sovereign people of this State should assemble in convention, to effect, if possible, an honorable termination of the present war; and provides that an election shall be held on the 13th of February, 1865, the vote to be convention or no convention; that if the majority of the votes cast be for the convention, such convention shall be held in the City of Raleigh, on the second Monday of March, and consist of one hundred and twenty delegates.

WILMINGTON AND CHARLESTON.

Expected Evacuation of these Cities by the Rebels.

The Confederate organ in this city, the *Daily News*, has a Washington correspondent who professes, from time to time, to give information as to affairs in the South, derived through underground rebel sources. He writes as follows in respect to the designs of the rebels at Wilmington and Charleston:

Wilmington ceased to have any national value to the Confederacy when Fort Fisher and Fort Caswell fell into the possession of the Federal troops; and the only concern of the Confederate leaders about it is, to remove from it everything of military value, before it shall be attacked; and this work, according to information received here through Southern sources, is now going on.

And, in relation to Charleston, it may as well be understood now as at any other time, that the Confederate Government had made up their minds, within ten days after the fall of Savannah, that Charleston was to be either successfully defended, *and no mistake*, or else it was to be evacuated as soon as Gen. SHERMAN'S purpose to attack it should have been manifested. It is known here to persons who receive news regularly from Richmond, that the question as to which alternative should be adopted, occupied the attention of President DAVIS and his Cabinet, and Gen. LEE, for some days, and that it was finally decided, with entire unanimity. What that decision is, of course, has not been made known, nor does any one in Richmond pretend to say.

The impression prevails at Richmond, however, among persons whose impressions are usually correct, that Charleston will be evacuated as Savannah was, and that the reasons for the evacuation are, in substance, as follows: First, because it has ceased to possess any military value. The arrival of blockade-running vessels at Charleston had become less and less frequent for several months past, owing to the greatly increased strength of the blockading fleet; and the exports of cotton from Charleston had greatly exceeded in value the foreign goods received. Second, because the city has been defended now long enough, and no good object can be obtained by sacrificing its heroic defenders. Charleston has now withstood a siege of about six hundred continuous days—a length of time almost unparalleled in the annals of modern warfare, and entirely without a parallel as regards the vast strength of the attacking force. Nothing now can be gained by the stubborn defence of Charleston, except the gratification of Southern pride; and that, it is supposed, must now yield to stern military necessity. Third, because the Confederacy has not now a force sufficiently large to be detached from Gen. SHERMAN'S army with reasonable prospect of defeating him; and that is the only way that Charleston could certainly be saved. Twenty thousand troops thrown into Charleston could hold it against SHERMAN'S fifty thousand until they starved. But they could not be provisioned; and ultimately they would be compelled to surrender; and it is the determination of the Confederate Government that not a single Confederate soldier shall be surrendered at Charleston.

Some tears will be shed over the loss of Charleston, if it is abandoned; but it is believed that the leading men of the South, and the Southern people generally, will waste no vain regrets over a calamity that might have been expected to occur long ago.

MAJ.-GEN. MEADE.

High Compliments from Lieut.-Gen. Grant.

From the Philadelphia North American.

We notice that some of the New-York papers are giving circulation to a rumor, to the effect that Maj.-Gen. MEADE is to be removed from command of the Army of the Potomac. The report is entirely without foundation, and does great injustice to an officer who has attained his present position by constant service in the field, and whose name is historical as leader in our most important victory, and identified with most of the battles of the army which he now commands.

Gen. MEADE enjoys the entire confidence of the President and Secretary of War, while the following extracts from letters addressed by Gen. GRANT respectively to Senator WILSON and Mr. WASHBURNE, show the esteem in which he is held by the Lieutenant-General:

Gen. MEADE was appointed (Major-General U. S. A.) at my solicitation, after a campaign the most protracted and covering more severely contested battles than any of which we have any account in history.

I have been with Gen. MEADE during the whole campaign, and not only made the recommendation upon a conviction that this recognition of his services was fully won, but that he was eminently qualified for the command such rank would entitle him to.

Gen. MEADE is one of our truest men and ablest officers. He has been constantly with that army confronting the strongest, best appointed and most confident army in the South. He therefore has not had the same opportunity of winning laurels so distinctly marked as has fallen to the lot of other Generals; but I defy any man (to name a Commander who would do more than he has done with the same chances.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen.

The American Ethnological Society.

ANNUAL MEETING.

This society held their Twenty-second Anniversary meeting on the evening of Jan 25, at the residence of the President, GEORGE FOLSOM, LL. D., who occupied the chair.

A number of scientific and literary gentlemen were present.

The following gentlemen were elected corresponding members.

Dr. JONAS KING, of Athens, Greece; Dr. E. W. SYLE, of the Shanghai Mission; Rev. Mr. RIGGS, who first reduced the Dacotah language to writing, and Senor NABARRA, Consul-General of the Mexican Republic.

The officers were reelected except the corresponding Secretary. Mr. GEORGE GIBBS having resigned, Mr. CHARLES L. BRACE was chosen in his place. The Standing Committee were also reelected.

An original and interesting paper was read by Dr. WILLIAM H. THOMSON, on "What we have to learn in the East." Having long resided in Syria, and travelled in other Eastern countries, he spoke of the numerous remains of the pre-historic races who once inhabited them, and showed the importance of extensive investigations among the innumerable mounds whose builders and uses have never been conjectured, as well as the remains of architectures of unknown date, such as have been discovered under the edifices and cities of Romans, Greeks, Hebrews and Phœnicians. The paper was marked with the clearness and vivacity of a writer perfectly familiar with his subject, and peculiarly qualified to convey his impressions to others. Its publication is highly desirable.

Mr. E. GEORGE SQUIER, who has just returned from a two years' exploration of Peruvian antiquities, was invited by the President to give some account of his discoveries, and addressed the society in a most interesting manner. He has visited every part of Peru which invites the attention of an explorer, having traveled about 4,000 miles, chiefly on horseback, examined the remains of numerous towns, cities, temples and castles on the great plateau, which was the chief and commanding territory of the Incas, and the various valleys below it on the west, which they easily held in subjection by concentrating their forces upon them singly at will; the valleys being divided from each other by impassable elevations. The east is generally a desert; but every rood of the valleys was highly cultivated, and the people among the most industrious ever known.

The architectural remains are, in many places, stupendous, and show proofs of skill and power equaling, and sometimes surpassing, those of Egypt and the so-called "Cyclopeans." Immense stones are found in many walls, not only closely jointed, but polished on the sides in contact. Mr. S. was surprised to find that numerous ancient edifices are still in use, in nearly a perfect condition, having been converted into churches, convents, &c.; and this is particularly true in the City of Cusco. There the corners of the old streets are still preserved, with the walls of many buildings; and where the latter have been demolished, the gates still remain. Mr. S., assisted by the foreign engineers, was able to make a complete plan of that old capital of the Incas. In many places, the native architects availed themselves of natural facilities, procuring enormous stones from ledges above the sites of their constructions. He did not see the long roads over the mountains, mentioned by different writers with such admiration.

Lake Titicaca was one of the most interesting objects of Mr. SQUIER'S attention. He spent several weeks in exploring its shores and islands. He has a large collection of relics of various kinds on board one of our national ships now on her way home, and has returned richly laden with notes, measurements, drawings, and above all photographs in great numbers and variety. Some of them he exhibited to the society, and they were examined with great interest.

The public will learn with pleasure, that Mr. SQUIER will publish his materials, and it may be safely foretold that he will make one of the most valuable and interesting books ever read.

Vice-President EWBANK, who had been called to preside during the temporary absence of Mr. FOLSOM, invited Dr. CHARLES WEST, Vice-President of the Long Island Historical Society, to address the meeting, which he did, when the society adjourned.

A CURIOUS WILL CASE.—A will trial of a peculiar character comes on before the Surrogate today. The maker of it, MILES BRONSON, an old man between 70 and 80 years of age, recently died, leaving a wife, but no children. He leaves an estate of about $30,000. To his wife he left $4 000 and the use of the farm during her life. To the family of a soldier who had been killed in war he bequeathed $500. To a soldier who had been wounded in the war he also gave $500. A domestic in the family also received $500, and the balance, comprising about three-quarters of the estate, he left in the hands of his executors to be applied to the benefit of the Indians of this State. The heirs, of whom there are several, contest the will. When the litigation ends the Indians are likely to have a poor look for a benefit. The devisor pinched himself during life, denying himself of necessary comforts in order to accumulate money, most of which at his death is left as a subject of contention.—*Poughkeepsie Press.*

English Translation of the Bible—Discourse of Rev. Geo. F. Seymour.

The fifth discourse of the series, now in progress on behalf of the New-York Bible and Common Prayer-book Society, and under its auspices, was preached last Sunday evening in the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-street, by the Rev. GEORGE F. SEYMOUR, Rector of St. John's Church, Brooklyn. Subject: "History of the English Translation of the Bible."

The remarks of the speaker were confined in the present discourse to the labors of WYCKLIFFE and TYNDALE, to the former of whom was due the credit of having first translated into English the entire Bible; for, though fragmentary portions of it had theretofore been rendered into Saxon, no complete translation had been made before his time. The life of this distinguished man reached from the year 1324 to 1384. His version of the Scriptures was made from the Latin vulgate, and not from the original; for at this period a knowledge of Hebrew and Greek was hardly to be thought of. At as late a period as 1516, when ERASMUS published his edition of the Greek Testament, the clergy in large numbers declaimed against it. WYCKLIFFE brought to aid him in his task a complete university education, having graduated at one of the colleges at Oxford, and subsequently been a professor in another. The speaker referred to the denunciation, the persecution and the martyrdom to which WYCKLIFFE was subjected, and to the fact that much of the language that he employed in his version was retained in the one in use at the present day, a sufficient indication of the faithfulness and honesty with which he performed his task. WILLIAM TYNDALE, who worthily succeeded WYCKLIFFE in the work of translation, was born in 1484. He was educated, partly at Oxford, and partly at Cambridge, whither he was probably attracted by the presence of ERASMUS, previously alluded to, the most renowned scholar of his time. He acquired a thorough and accurate knowledge of the Greek and Hebrew tongues, subsequently making the latter a special study, and enlarging his acquirements still further by familiarizing himself with the modern languages—German, Italian, Spanish and French. He engaged in discussion with a number of the clergy whom he frequently met; but his boldness cost him poverty, toil, anxiety and persecution. He went to the continent, and for twelve years labored in secret for the accomplishment of his object, being in the meantime driven from city to city by the craft and cruelty of his foes. Those who assisted him were hunted from place to place, and at last, in 1535, he himself was betrayed into the hands of his enemies, and, after more than a year's imprisonment, strangled and burned, praying with his dying lips that God would open the eyes of the King of England.

The speaker paid a high tribute to the merchants who befriended TYNDALE, and were, at the peril of their lives, the agents for the distribution of his translation in England. He also referred, in complimentary terms, to our own merchants, who, in time of war, contributed generously for the benefit of the wounded soldier, and sent provisions to the starving Unionists of the South.

At the close of the discourse, the large audience responded to the appeal of the speaker in behalf of the Bible and Common Prayer-book Society by a liberal contribution.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday, the 2d instant, at 3½ P. M., WILLIAM B. CROSBY, Esq., Vice-President, in the chair, assisted by WM. WHITLOCK, Jr., Esq., and Hon. JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, Vice-Presidents. Three new auxiliaries were recognized; one in Missouri and two in Western Virginia. Communications were received from Mr. ANDREW M. MILNE, Buenos Ayres, with a gratifying account of his labors in Santa Fe and Parana; from Rev. JAMES HICKEY, Monterey, with accounts, not very encouraging, as to the prospect of Bible distribution in Mexico; from Baron CHAS. DE RIVERONG ST. CYR, Norrkoping, Sweden; Rev. WM. GOODFELLOW of Buenos Ayres, and MANUAL METAMORAS, Bayonne, in regard to sending colporteurs to Spanish America; from Rev. W. CLARK, Milan, with accounts of the labors of colporteurs under this Society in Italy; from Rev. LEON PILATTE, Nice, in regard to establishing a bookstore and depot in that city; from Rev. E. G. BIRNEY, with an account of Bible distribution in Turkey. Grants of books were made, amounting to 21,907 volumes, including Bibles and Testaments of different sizes and languages. They were to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church for China, and for Montana Territory; to the Sunday School Union of the same Church, for Sunday-schools where we have no auxiliaries; to the Maryland State Bible Society, to be forwarded to Richmond; to the French Canadian Missionary Society; for soldiers and prisoners of war at Columbus, Ohio; for hospitals at St. Louis; for distribution among destitute families in the Shenandoah Valley, Va.; for prisoners of war at Fort Delaware, &c., &c., &c. In money an appropriation was made of $1,000 toward the translation of the Scriptures into the Azerbijan-Turkish language at Oroomiah, Persia, and $1,000 for printing Scriptures in the Mandarin Colloquial, in China. The revision of the Spanish Testament was announced complete, and was ordered to be printed. It was a full and very interesting meeting.

Naval Movements.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRANSPORTS.

This department of the United States Navy, the transportation of supplies from this port, is under the charge, in a great degree, of Assistant Quartermaster STINSON, U. S. N. Vessels are daily leaving and entering the port, engaged in transportation; as many as twenty-seven United States transports have ridden at anchor in the bay at one time. On Thursday, the transport *Rebecca Clyde*, with cotton, arrived from Savannah; also the *Newbern*, Capt. WASHBURNE, mail-steamer from the North Atlantic Squadron. The transport *United States* left with supplies for Fortress Monroe yesterday; also the *Parrot*, for City Point. The *Illinois* will leave this morning at 10 A. M., carrying troops of SHERMAN'S army to Hilton Head.

OUR WESTERN FLEET.

A Western correspondent says that an immense United States flag was raised on the famous mound in the Navy-yard at Mound City. It was made an occasion of sentiment and conviviality by a large number of the elite, and naval officers. Contagious disease has broken out on the United States iron-clad *Cincinnati*, 13 guns and 512 tons. The vessel is lying at Quarantine, on the Kentucky side of the river. The *Osage*, iron-clad, 2 guns, and the *Prairie Bird*, 8 guns, steamer, are undergoing repairs. The purchased steamers *Fannie*, *Mist* and *Ohio Valley* are being converted into gunboats at the yard. The hospital steamer *Red Rover*, Fleet Surgeon KINNEY, sailed for Memphis on the 20th ult. Commanders BRYANT and DOVE have reported for duty. Paymaster W. B. BOGGS is settling accounts at St. Louis. The greater part of the Upper Mississippi fleet is engaged in conveying transports from Paducah to Essport. At one time they assisted in the crossing of troops and trains, and it is said the iron-clad turtle *Neosho* went steaming up the river covered with army wagons, attracting universal attention. Admiral LEE has temporarily raised his flag on the steam tender *Fawn*.

The Sentence of the Andersonville Prison-keeper

The following order has been promulgated from the military headquarters in Cincinnati, in relation to the Confederate spy Davis, formerly keeper of the military prison at Andersonville, Georgia:

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DEPARTMENT,
CINCINNATI, Jan. 26.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 4.

Before a General Court Martial which convened at Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 17, 1865, pursuant to special orders Nos. 212, 250, and 273, series of 1864, from these headquarters, and of which Lieut.-Col. E. L. WESSELS, 86th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, is President, was arraigned and tried S. B. DAVIS, alias Willoughby Cummings; charge, being a spy; specification is, that said S. B. DAVIS, alias Willoughby Cummings, a rebel enemy of the United States, and being an officer of the so-called Confederate States of America, did, on or about the 1st day of January, 1865, secretly and in disguise, enter and come within the lines of the regularly organized military forces of the United States, and within the States of Ohio and Michigan, and did then and there secretly and covertly lurk in the dress of a citizen as a spy, and on or about the 12th day of January, 1865, did attempt to leave the said States of Ohio and Michigan, with the purpose and object of going to Richmond, Va., there to deliver dispatches and information from certain parties, whose names are unknown, hostile to the Government of the United States, to JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the so-called Confederate States of America, but was arrested as a spy, on or about the 14th day of January, 1865, at or near Newark, within the said State of Ohio. To which the accused pleaded as follows:

To the specification guilty, except to the word "lurk," and the phrase "as a spy," to the charge not guilty. Finding and sentence: The court, after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced, find the accused as follows: Of the specifications guilty, the members of the court concurring therein, and the court do therefore sentence him, S. B. DAVIS, *alias* WILLOUGHBY CUMMING, to be hung by the neck until he is dead, at such time and place as the Commanding-General may direct, two-thirds of the members of the court concurring therein.

The proceedings, finding and sentence in the foregoing case of S. B. DAVIS *alias* WILLOUGHBY CUMMINGS, are approved and confirmed. He will be sent under proper guard by the commander of the post at Cincinnati, Ohio, and delivered into the custody of Col. C. W. HILL, commanding at Johnson's Island, who will see that the sentence in this case is duly executed at that place, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., on Friday, the 17th day of February, A. D. 1865, and make due report thereof to the Commanding General.

By command of Maj.-Gen. HOOKER.
C. H. POTTER, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

Obituary.

PIERRE JOSEPH PROUDHON.

We receive by the *Africa* intelligence of the death of the celebrated French writer, PIERRE JOSEPH PROUDHON, who had been for some time seriously ill. PROUDHON was born in Besancon, July 15, 1809, and after receiving a partial education at the college of his native town, was apprenticed to a printing firm, of which he subsequently became partner. In 1840 the Academy of Besancon awarded him a prize of 1,500 francs for an essay on general grammar. This enabled him to visit Paris, where he entered upon the pursuit of his literary career. A work of his on property, which opened with the startling dictum "that property is theft," brought him prominently into notice, and was followed by others of the same character and tendency.

During the revolution of 1848 he edited, for a short time, a daily paper in Paris, devoted to revolutionary principles and social reform. He was elected a member of the Constitutional Assembly, which body denounced his principles as against public morality and calculated to stir up the worst passions of the people. In 1849 he was sentenced to three years imprisonment for illegal publications. He has since written a large number of works advocating his peculiar social theories. Many of his later writings, especially his pamphlet against Italian unity, gave great offence to the Liberal party in Europe.

LAW REPORTS.

United States District Court.

Before Judge BETTS.

The following important order, in prize matters, was entered on the 26th ult.:

In the matter of the proceeds of prize property remaining undistributed in the Southern District of New-York.—Whereas, the seventh section of the act of Congress to regulate prize proceedings, approved June 30, 1864, provides that "if a sale of property is ordered," the Marshal "shall sell the same in the manner required by the court, and collect the purchase money, and forthwith deposit the gross proceeds of the sales with the Assistant Treasurer of the United States nearest the place of sale, subject to the order of the court in the particular cause."

And whereas, the fourteenth section of the act aforesaid provides that "no payments shall be made from any prize fund except upon the order of the court," and also provides that "the court may, at any time, order the payment from the deposit made with the Assistant Treasurer in the cause, of any costs or charges accrued or allowed."

And whereas, sales of prize property are required, by the rules and practice of this court, to be made in the same manner in which sales are conducted in revenue and admiralty cases, and the Marshal is required to make return, on the process of the court, to the clerk of the court, of his proceedings in the premises.

And whereas, sales of private property have been ordered by the court at different times, in a number of pending cases, both by special orders and by writ of *venditioni exponas*, and it is understood that the Marshal has not in all cases made returns thereon, in conformity with the statute in such case made and provided;

And whereas, it is also understood that the Marshal has not deposited the proceeds of prize sales with the Assistant Treasurer, subject to the order of the court in each particular cause, but has so deposited the same subject to his own order;

Now, on motion of E. Delafield Smith, the District Attorney of the United States, it is ordered that the Marshal forthwith make return to the clerk of the court, in accordance with the practice upon sales of property in admiralty and revenue cases, of his proceedings in all prize cases in which property has been ordered by the court to be sold whether by writs of *venditioni exponas* or by special orders of sale; that the Marshal also forthwith deposit the gross proceeds of all sales of property in prize cases with the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in the city of New-York, subject to the order of the court in each particular case, wherein an order of sale has been made or directed by the court; or that the said Marshal, on the 20th day of January instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., show cause why such returns and such deposits should not be made as aforesaid.

It is further ordered that all costs and charges accrued and allowed, or which may accrue or be allowed in any prize cause, be paid only upon the order of the court as provided in said fourteenth section of the act aforesaid.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 4, 1865.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	109¾	100	N. Y. Cen.	106¾
3,050	U. S. 6s, '81 R.	108¾	500	do.	106½
40,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.	109¾	100	do. s30	106
5,000	do. new	109¾

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 5, 1865

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The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Presiden LINCOLN and Secretary SEWARD returned yesterday morning to Washington, from Fortress Monroe. They had an informal conference, occupying several hours, with Mr. STEPHENS and his associates, on board the *River Queen*, in Hampton Roads. The conference is said to have resulted in no change of attitude on either side, although a rumor prevailed on board the steamer in which the President returned, that an armistice of thirty days had been agreed upon. This, of course, is mere rumor; and all that is positively known is, that the President and Mr. SEWARD have returned to Washington, and that the rebel commissioners have returned to Richmond. Among the many rumors prevailing in Washington was one that thirteen commissioners had been appointed on either side. A Washington dispatch to the *Commercial Advertiser* says that "there is a general feeling of satisfaction among those in the President's confidence, and the result of the negotiations is regarded as highly favorable to peace."

The Chicago *Journal*, which has before divulged important army movements, publishes a letter from Cairo, stating that all the river steamers at that point with a number on the Ohio, have been seized by Government and ordered up the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers for the purpose of transferring THOMAS'S army, or a part of it, to a new base of operation.

An arrival at Fortress Monroe from Hilton Head brings the intelligence that Gen. SHERMAN'S forces were still advancing victoriously into the very heart of South Carolina, with every prospect of striking a disastrous blow on the rebel forces concentrated in the vicinity of Charleston, S. C.

A letter in the *Whig*, dated Charleston, January 13, gives more interesting particulars of Gen. SHERMAN'S movements. The writer states that Augusta and Branchville are evidently the points aimed at by the Union army.

The Richmond *Whig* of February 2 says that Gen. LEE had been unanimously confirmed Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate armies.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a joint resolution was introduced to advance PAUL S. FORBES, of New-York, the sum of $200,000 on the contract for building the steam sloop-of-war *Idaho*. Mr. SHERMAN asked unanimous consent to call up the bill to encourage emigration, which was not granted. Mr. WILSON introduced a bill for the protection of travelers, which provides, among other things, that no person shall be excluded from travel upon any railroad or navigable water of the United States on account of color, or by reason of any State law or municipal ordinances, or of any rule, regulation, or of any corporation, company or person whatever. Mr. WILSON also introduced a bill, which was ordered to be printed, to prevent the sale of notes, scrip, bonds, or other evidence of debt, issued by the rebel authorities, &c. A resolution was introduced, and laid over till Monday, declaring that the President's approval is not necessary to give validity to the Article of Amendment to the Constitution proposed by Congress. Mr. SUMNER introduced a series of resolutions, which were ordered to be printed, declaring that the rebel States should not be allowed to participate in the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment. Consideration of the joint resolution declaring certain States not entitled to representation in the Electoral College, was then renewed. After the rejection of several amendments, the resolution was passed.

In the House, a bill was passed providing for another term of court for the district of Arkansas, and for other purposes. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into a case of alleged cruelty to wounded soldiers at Fort Schuyler. The House then resumed consideration of the Navy Appropriation bill, the amendment pending being the creation of a Board of Admiralty. After a somewhat personal debate, in which Messrs. FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York; PIKE, of Maine; RICE, of Massachusetts; STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, and several other gentlemen participated, the amendment was lost. The House then concurred in the Senate's amendment to the joint resolution declaring certain States not entitled to representation in the Electoral College.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday notice was given of bills to amend the charter of Syracuse, and to ratify the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting slavery. The bill to prevent encroachments upon the harbor of New-York, and to provide for completing the Battery Extension, was advanced to a third reading.

In the Assembly bills were reported to incorporate the Village Water Company of Kings and Queens Counties, and to amend the charter of the Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association. Bills were introduced incorporating the Central Railroad Company of New-York; amending the charter of the Lorillard Insurance Company; relative to the Courts of Special Sessions of the Peace in New-York; to incorporate the National Union Life Insurance Company of New-York; to ratify the amendment of the Constitution prohibiting slavery, and incorporating the Suffolk Steamboat Company.

GENERAL NEWS.

Transactions in Produce and Merchandise, on Saturday, were restricted. Breadstuffs were steady. Provisions unsettled. Cotton and Petroleum rather firmer. Groceries were inactive. Wool attracted more attention. The freight market was dull.

The first Postal car on the Erie Railway will leave Jersey City for Dunkirk at 5:20 this evening, under care of Mr. HOBART C. OTIS, late a clerk in the New-York Post-office.

There were rumors in circulation yesterday that the forces of JUAREZ have achieved a great victory over the Imperialist troops in Southern Mexico, and have captured an important city. These rumors have the countenance of the Mexican Minister at Washington.

Our Detective Police, having secured and surrendered to the military authorities the rebel incendiaries who fired our hotels on the night of the 25th of November last, we are at liberty to give a sketch of the doings of our officers during their recent visit to the Canadian border, Toronto and elsewhere.

Gov. LEWIS, of Wisconsin, has issued a proclamation warning the people against countenancing any outbreak, which there are some fears may take place in connection with a sale of farm lands mortgaged in aid of railroads, advertised to take place at Berlin, Feb. 1.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, the United States District Attorney filed a libel against the prize steamer *Blenheim* and cargo, captured at the mouth of Cape Fear River, N. C., on the 23d ult., by the vessels under the command of Rear-Admiral PORTER. The *Blenheim* is a side-wheel steamer, and has a general cargo of assorted merchandise.

Hon. JACOB VANATTA, a Democrat, who is an honor to his party, has written a letter in favor of the ratification, by the New Jersey Legislature, of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery.

The Alien Bill passed the Upper House of the Canadian Legislature Friday night, and, it is supposed, will immediately receive the Governor's sanction.

The steamboat *Kill Von Kull*, which grounded on Governor's Island yesterday morning during the fog, was got off without damage.

The Problem of the Rebellion.

Enraged by their recent defeats, the rebels are engaged in mercilessly pelting their unfortunate chief. There is manifest injustice in the charges brought against DAVIS by his irresponsible opponents. The head and front of his guilt is that he took part in the rebellion at all; that he assumed the principal official position in an organization whose object was to overthrow the Government of our common country; and not that he has failed to conduct the insurrection successfully to its end. History will give him no credit for profound wisdom, neither will it pronounce him a fool, as do the rebel editors. He, in common with all those who instigated rebellion, was unable to forecast its inevitable ruin. He and they alike miscalculated the value of the elements in their favor and the stability of the Government against which they lifted treasonable hands. The foresight which they lacked was within the scope of human reason, and was exercised by that statesman who, in the Georgia Legislature, denounced the crime that was about to be committed and predicted the blight which must follow. Men who thus madly undertake revolutions are known in history as political adventurers. Thus will DAVIS and his compeers be known. But they will also be known as men who well understood themselves and their own aspirations; who knew upon *what* they might calculate, though they miscalculated, and what they must count out; and who, in an ill-advised war, had yet a remarkably well-advised scheme for its conduct, when considered in relation to the proposed end. Where all schemes must have failed, this was more consistent and promised more than any other. Richmond editors may well be reminded that in a rebellion, as in all things else, the elements involved in the movement, and the end proposed, must shape its ruling policy.

The problem which presented itself to the Southern revolutionists was, how to conduct a rebellion which for its strength rested upon the wealth and peculiar social institution of a grand section of the country, and upon the despotic hold which this wealth and these peculiar social institutions gave the few over the many, and which had for its end the establishment of an empire for slavery. That the end was such as we have stated cannot be disputed. It is proved by the history of the period immediately preceding the rebellion; no other end was for an instant considered, no other end will find place in the record of history. And from the aim of the rebellion followed its other essential element, as above stated, namely, its *unpopularity*. Only the few were directly interested in its success. This rebellion as impudently set its face against the masses of the Southern people as it did against the national Government. It was undertaken in the interest of wealth—of slave-wealth—and it defied everything else.

The criticisms now directed against Mr. DAVIS' war policy proceed from purely military considerations. But if the problem had been simply a military one, it would have been easy of solution. It is very easy from this standpoint to pronounce what would have been the best policy for maintaining a successful resistance to the Federal arms, *if nothing else had been attempted*. Plainly that policy would be to tire out the enemy. It would have been a policy which should absolutely command every resource of the South, while it would expend these resources gradually and with the strictest economy; which would offer a stubborn resistance at every point; which would involve a long series of retreats from one defensible position to another, and always upon interior lines; which would throw upon the enemy the great waste of war, both in men and material.

But such a policy had no possible application to the war which DAVIS intended and which he was commissioned to wage. It would have been the policy exactly suited to the cause of a people heartily engaged in a struggle for independence; in a struggle purely defensive from the start; in a struggle so necessary, so vital, so strongly appealing to the popular heart, as to justify and sanctify every sacrifice of life or property. Now, while every one of these conditions is paraded in DAVIS' manifestoes to the world at large, he was yet not fool enough to imagine that every one of them entered as a real element into his rebellion. He knew that he was fighting for a slave empire, that his rebellion was aggressive, doing violence to a Government which itself had done no violence, and that he could count upon popular support only as the result of despotism.

It was these real elements of the rebellion that shaped Mr. DAVIS' war policy. If we examine this policy carefully, we shall find that its prominent feature has been a determination to push the war northward, or at least to maintain the original line of defence, at any cost, and in spite of any military considerations to the contrary. Hence it is that the war has been repeating itself over and again upon its first battle-fields. This policy has very rapidly exhausted the forces of the rebellion. Army after army has been lost by DAVIS in Tennessee in the attempt to keep our armies from an advance southward. HOOD has just failed in the attempt to regain Nashville, which had to be abandoned three years ago by JOHNSTON. LEE is still fighting on the old fields drenched with the blood of the Peninsular campaign. This persistent determination, never, except as the consequence of overwhelming defeat to deflect from the original line of defence, is clearly unmilitary; but it is absolutely essential to a consistent conduct of the rebellion. Why sacrifice territory in a revolution which aims at empire? It is easy from this view to see why JOHNSTON was relieved after his retreat upon Atlanta, and HOOD placed in his stead, and why we have had periodically an invasion of Maryland, Missouri and Kentucky.

But this policy was also necessitated by the temper of the Southern people in relation to the war. To push the war Northward gave a bold front to the rebel army, and implied apparent success—and success stimulates popularity in any cause. What Mr. DAVIS has feared more than anything else, has been a movement like that recently accomplished by SHERMAN. Such a campaign proves the helplessness of the Confederacy to defend its several parts. This evidence of failure thus brought home to the Southern people, dispirits them, and men dispirited invariably yield, especially in a war which, in the first place, was not undertaken in the interest of the people. Mr. DAVIS knows that a few more such campaigns will reconstruct the Union, without any reference to or negotiation with the rebel dynasty at Richmond.

Another feature of Mr. DAVIS' war policy, has been a reluctance to arm the slaves. This also was unmilitary; but why revolutionize in the interest of slavery, and, after all, do that very thing which must forever abolish slavery? Mr. DAVIS knows that when he touches the slave system roughly, he alienates the wealth of the South from his rebellion. He takes it for granted, that the slaveholders, if they mean anything in this war, mean exactly what they said they meant four years ago.

Mr. DAVIS' plan of conducting the war has failed. But no other plan was practicable or consistent. To say that Mr. DAVIS' war policy is a failure, is to pronounce the rebellion a failure, as regards its original purpose.

What, then, are these revolutionists to do? Having failed in their first object so signally, will they, at this stage of the war, listening simply to the suggestions of pride, change their purpose, and with it their military policy? Such a change is conceivable, and there are many things now pointing in that direction; such, for instance, as the pressure brought to bear upon DAVIS to induce him to arm the slaves. In that case, these rebels clearly say to the world: We have fought for wealth and empire, and have failed—now we will sacrifice wealth and power in the interest of pride! Such a determination is not only conceivable, but natural, and we should be prepared to meet it. It is not likely, however, that this new resolution will greatly prolong the war. This second struggle, in the interest of pride, is not likely to be any more popular than the first, and the armed slaves, besides coming so late upon the field, may not, after all, do so much for the rebellion as white rebels have done.

Spain and San Domingo.

The terms of the compromise between NARVAEZ and Queen ISABELLA, are being fairly carried out. Gen. PAREGA has been dispatched to Lima to offer the Peruvians the alternative of war or submission; while a bill to repeal the law of 1861 incorporating the territory of the Dominican Republic with the Spanish monarchy, has been introduced into the Cortes by the Minister, who, if it passes, will be armed with the power necessary to give the new ordinance effect, and then the Spanish troops will be withdrawn from the island, and the Dominicans will be left to the enjoyment of their former liberty. But though this measure is creditable to NARVAEZ, it is, nevertheless, quite evident from the preamble to the new bill that the Premier abandons the idea of re-annexing San Domingo with the greatest reluctance, and that the natives will stand indebted for their future autonomy and freedom rather to the dangers and difficulties of the enterprise, than to the moderation and magnanimity of Spain.

The Duke of Valencia, however, if obliged to back out of the contest, endeavors to do so with the best grace possible. He will not admit that it was lust of conquest which originally led to the Spanish invasion. It was philanthropy forsooth, not ambition that constrained the O'Donnell Government to undertake the expedition. "A wretched people, overwhelmed, as it were, by a sea of disasters and misfortunes, sought our favor and protection, and the duty that we owed to humanity forbade us to repulse them." Well, the sympathies and sensibilities of Spain rendered her credulous and indiscreet, and so she sent forth her fleets and her armies to succor these ill-fated Dominicans; but judge of the invaders' surprise when, on reaching their destination, they found the whole male population of the Republic arrayed against them, save the clique of contemptible traitors who had invited them over.

Despite this "heavy blow and great discouragement" to their enterprise, the Spaniards persevered, nor was it till the accession of NARVAEZ to office that they desisted from their attempts to conquer the island. That Minister no doubt, as well as O'DONNELL, would like to embellish the Spanish crown with this jewel of the Antilles, but he was better informed on the subject than his predecessor, and being convinced that the resources of the monarchy were not adequate to carry the thing through, he determined to counsel his sovereign to recall her forces from San Domingo, and leave the natives to take care of themselves. He demonstrated to her that it was a delusion to imagine that any considerable portion of the Dominican people had ever desired or demanded to be annexed to Spain. He demonstrated to her that the Dominican war was not a war for the subjugation of a few discontented rebels, but a war undertaken for the conquest of a foreign State, and that even if by concentrating her efforts and strength, Spain should ultimately obtain a triumph, she would, nevertheless, be still under the deplorable necessity of holding the island by military occupation—a mode of government which would be fraught with difficulties, and sure to involve Her Majesty in dangerous complications. Conclusive as were those arguments, ISABELLA was at first indisposed to yield to them, or to suffer San Domingo to escape from her grasp. But when she found that she could not dispense with the services of NARVAEZ, she succumbed, and authorized him to follow out his own policy in relation to the matter. This NARVAEZ proposes to do, and, though there is a powerful party in the Cortes averse to the relinquishment of the enterprise, it may yet be safely assumed that the majority will sustain the measure of the Government, and that the bill for dissevering San Domingo from the Spanish monarchy will become a law. We trust that Spain's experience in that island will teach her not to embark over-hastily in schemes of foreign conquest hereafter.

The Condition of Savannah.

The news from Savannah, published in Friday's issue of the TIMES, is not exactly of that rose-colored character which marked the reports immediately succeeding the surrender of the city to Gen. SHERMAN. And yet, we think, both the citizens and the military that garrisoned Savannah, may be cordially congratulated on this most important matter, that the former have shown no disposition to thwart the purposes of the National authorities, and that the latter have not only been careful not to infringe upon the rights of non-militants, but have, thus far, endeavored to deal leniently with their prejudices. The city has been the scene of a great disaster, due, no doubt, to incendiaries, prompted and paid by secret rebel agents. A large portion of the city has suffered from a fearful conflagration. Two hundred and fifty houses—of the smaller class, we assume—were burnt down almost simultaneously with the arrival of the friendly offering of provisions, sent from New-York and other Northern cities. The calamity, it seems, was further aggravated by the explosion of a rebel arsenal within the city, whose contents, by some unaccountable oversight or neglect, were left undisturbed after the city was surrendered to our troops. No doubt the whole thing was the work of some rebel plotter; but if it could be conscientiously shown that proper precautions were taken by the loyal force now garrisoning the city, against the evil which has befallen it, we could learn, without any excessive alarm, that Savannah, even now, to-day, harbors a large number of professional incendiaries, intent upon reducing the place to ashes. New-York, at this hour, harbors hundreds of the same class. Why should they not be counted by the score in a town barely six weeks released from rebel bondage? Even were the leaders of the rebellion to surrender to-morrow, and peace to be proclaimed before the season of Lent commences, it would be but reasonable to expect that hordes of desperate rebel ruffians would, for a time, have full swing to prey and to plunder in many parts of the South. We are, therefore, not disposed to magnify into undue importance this incendiary plot in Savannah. Its worst feature is, that it does not appear to have been in the remotest degree a matter of forecast by the loyal military authorities. The neglect of all precautions in the matter of the "rebel" arsenal, most assuredly needs explanation.

The alleged discontent—on which certain Democratic organs dwell with fervor—in regard to the promiscuous seizure of cotton, we do not believe exists, because no such promiscuous seizure has been made, every bale taken possession of by the Government being labeled with its alleged owner's name, for purposes of future adjudication. That there may be residents of Savannah disposed to grumble, because they have not an immediate and unrestricted license to ship on their own account the cotton of which they declare themselves the owners, we can readily believe. But we do not think that a real grievance can be founded upon the practical and liberal policy adopted by the Government.

If the war goes on, loyal owners of cotton will have the amplest means afforded them of proving their title to whatever they possessed. If the war were quickly to close, these cotton factors at Savannah would certainly be better off than if they had given their property to the flames at the bidding of the rebel military authorities.

But there is a fair assurance of the general feeling of content that prevails in Savannah, given in the character and tone of the meeting which assembled in the Savannah Exchange, on the 25th ult., to greet the arrival of the provision steamer *Rebecca Clyde*, from New-York, and to tender a formal vote of thanks to the committee that accompanied that vessel. The resolutions passed at that meeting, and signed by the Mayor, indicate much more than a mere acknowledgment of an eleemosynary offering, and a thankful appreciation of indispensable supplies. They point most emphatically to a hearty revival of loyal feeling among the people of Savannah, which gives better security for their fidelity hereafter even than the presence among them of a garrison of national troops. It is this returning sense of fealty in the great Central South that has begun to alarm JEFF. DAVIS—which has already disturbed his official quietude far more than the diatribes of the Richmond opposition press, and which is altogether the best indication we have yet had of returning peace to the nation.

The Prussian King and His Chambers.

The Prussian Chambers are again in session, and WILLIAM of Brandenburg, and the people's representatives, are once more face to face. His Majesty opened the Diet in person, and read the speech from the Throne with tolerable distinctness. The tone of this address was more moderate and less offensive than usual. It contained no denunciation of the popular Chamber; no condemnation of its former acts. On the contrary, the King expresses a wish therein "that the antagonism which has prevailed for the past few years between" his "Government and the House of Deputies should find its settlement." But then he gives no indication that he means to do anything himself toward bringing about this *desideratum*. All the concessions must come from the deputies, for the monarch will not condescend to compromise. He expects that the deputies will set the seal of their approval to every measure of his Cabinet; that they will pass the bill for the perfection of the military organization and sanction the budget of 1865; that they will add to the burdens of the country in order to meet the expenses of the war and develop the naval power of Prussia, and that they will be thus accommodating and subservient while their own wrongs are still unredressed, and the national press muzzled and mauacled.

It may be safely predicted, however, that WILLIAM and VON BISMARK will not find the members of the Lower Chamber quite so tame as they reckon on, and that before a reconciliation can take place, the sovereign must become a party to the compromise as well as his subjects. Is WILLIAM sincere in desiring that the "antagonism" between his Government and the House of Deputies should cease? If so, let him prove it by annulling those illegal ordinances, and atoning for those illegal acts which originally gave rise to it. Were the king to cancel his anti-press decrees, to apologize for his aggressions on the privileges of the Second Chamber, and to pledge himself not to offend again in the same way, all angry and distrustful feelings would at once vanish from the breasts of the deputies, and the reconciliation between them and their sovereign would be both cordial and complete. But, as long as the monarch affects to be the aggrieved party, and persists in regarding the Chamber as the sole criminal, the antagonism between it and his Government must endure. There will never be peace, in fact, between the Prussian King and the representatives of the Prussian people, till WILLIAM learns to manifest the same respect for the privileges of the deputies which he expects them to manifest for the prerogatives of the crown. This, however, is what the said WILLIAM has never yet done. He calls himself, indeed, a constitutional monarch, but of the first duty of a constitutional monarch—observance of the law—he has been utterly regardless. The Prussian King is rather the head of a faction than the ruler of a great nation. Instead of keeping aloof from his ministers and leaving them to stand or fall by the verdict of his Parliament, he makes common cause with them, and essays to awe the people's representatives into courtliness and the betrayal of their trust. Such is WILLIAM'S idea of the duty of a constitutional monarch, and while he entertains it, he must not be surprised to find himself in continued dead-lock with the Lower Chamber.

The rumor that was circulated, some time back, touching the King's anxiety to become reconciled with the popular branch of the Diet, had evidently no basis to rest on. Elated by the glory acquired in the Danish war, and esteeming his minister now more highly than ever, His Prussian Majesty has probably never felt less disposed to make a scape-goat of VON BISMARK, in order to propitiate the deputies, than at present. But the halo of military glory which illumines the brow of WILLIAM and his Premier, will hardly so dazzle the national representatives as to induce their submission to insult and wrong. Hence, we may look for the old routine—an ineffectual struggle with tyranny for a brief season, and then a premature dissolution of the Diet.

Who Is To Make Peace, and How Is It To Be Brought About?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"If the people of the North will provide the necessary men and money to carry on the war for four years, it will not last four months longer; but if they fail to do so, there is no telling how long it may be prolonged."

The above is said to be language of Gen. SHERMAN, and exhibits him, if additional evidence were needed by the country, in the light of a tried patriot, a true soldier, and partakes largely of the depth and forethought of the sagacious statesman. While others (I will not stop here to arraign their motives or question their patriotism, however widely I may differ with them as to the propriety of their course,) have been tendering to the rebellious subjects of the South the "olive branch of peace," Gen. SHERMAN has been doing valiant and efficient service in behalf of his country in the field. Which has been most successful? Whose acts will tend most to the suppression of the rebellion, and put an end to the direful strife which, for four years past, has drenched our once peaceful, happy land, in the blood of so many thousands slain?

Many at the North mistake the nature and design of the Government which secession has forced upon the people of the South. They are charitably inclined to dignify it with the name of "Confederacy," and accord to it the exercise of civil functions. Those who entertain this idea are either willfully blind or wanting in sufficient perception to analyze and scan the true state of the case and the facts as they have been made patent to the world, or they have motives in view which are anything but creditable to their manhood and their patriotism. It requires but a slight modicum of intelligence to convince any man at the North—the South know it from sad and bitter experience—that the apology for a Government erected in the Southern States, and which the leaders in rebellion have seen fit to dignify with the title of the "Confederate States of America," is simply a "Military Despotism!"—a *military*, not a *civil*, institution. The latter is wholly dependent upon, and subordinate to, the former, and without the sustaining force of which, it would crumble to pieces of its own inherent rottenness.

To strike the rebellion, therefore, with any hope of success, the blow must be aimed at its military, not its civil organization. And however much we may treat for peace with the latter, without the sanction or cognizance of the former, it is just so much time and exertion thrown away.

I desire peace as ardently and devoutly as the most boisterous of its advocates. I *know* the South can have it by asking for it. Have they done so? Let its Northern advocates point out the how, where and when this has been done, *except upon the broad and unconditional recognition of Southern independence!!* Are we prepared, at the North, to concede this? If so, why was it not done without the sacrifice of so many lives and the expenditure of so much treasure? Is the present attitude of the contest, is the North ready to acknowledge the physical and financial superiority of the South? Never!

Away, then, with all propositions for peace, while the South occupies its present belligerent attitude. Let us adopt, instead, the wise and statesmanlike proposition of Gen. SHERMAN at the head of this article. Let it be understood, as it is, that the South can have peace by laying down its arms; that they can have war to the knife and the knife to the hilt, if they persist in their present warlike attitude. Let the North bring to its aid in the present crisis, to the aid of its Government and armies, the additional force necessary to crush out this unholy crusade against the most benign and tolerant Government on earth; let its noble, stalwart men take the field; let its moneyed men come forward with generous hearts and open hands to sustain and cheer on the Government; let self be forgotten, and let patriotism rise far above and beyond all other considerations in this great and glorious struggle for human rights. Do this, and then will the hands of our brave soldiers and gallant tars be nerved for the final contest which shall restore our country to its former greatness, and give hope and freedom to all. Do less than this, and the contest may be prolonged to an indefinite period of time, with all its attendant horrors. F.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 4.

SINGULAR PETITION.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Union,) offered the petition of a citizen of New York, named BLOEDDOES BAUDY, asking for a treaty, offensive and defensive, between the United States and the Confederate States.

The petition was subsequently withdrawn.

THE SLOOP-OF-WAR IDAHO.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) introduced a joint resolution to advance to PAUL S. FORBES, of New-York, the sum of $200,000 on the contract for building the steam sloop-of-war *Idaho*.

THE BILL TO ENCOURAGE EMIGRATION.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) asked unanimous consent to call up the bill to encourage emigration, which was not granted.

MR. HALE WITHDRAWS FROM CERTAIN COMMITTEES.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) from the Committee on Territories, asked leave to be discharged from further consideration of the memorials of colored citizens of Louisiana, asking for the elective franchise, as the subject was being considered by the Committee on Slavery and Freedmen.

It was so ordered.

Mr. HALE, from the same committee, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of memorials of citizens of Virginia, asking for the substitution of a Territorial for a State Government, and it was so ordered.

BILL FOR THE PROTECTION OF PASSENGERS.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) introduced the following, entitled a bill for the protection of passengers:

Be it enacted, &c., That no person shall be excluded from travel upon any railroad or navigable water of the United States on account of color, or by reason of any State law or municipal ordinances, or of any rule, regulation, or of any corporation, company or person whatever; and colored passengers shall be subject and amenable to the same laws, ordinances, rules, regulations and usages as are white passengers, and any corporations, company or person offending against the provision of this act shall upon conviction in any court of the United States, be punished by a fine not less than $500, or by imprisonment not less than six months; provided, that nothing herein contained shall interfere with any executive order of the States. This was ordered to be printed.

THE SALE OF REBEL NOTES, BONDS, ETC.

Mr. WILSON introduced the following, entitled a bill to prevent the sale of notes, scrip, bonds, or other evidence of debt, issued by the rebel authorities, &c.:

Be it enacted, &c., That if any person or persons shall pass, utter, publish or sell, or attempt to pass, utter, publish or sell, any note, token, device, scrip, bond or other evidence of debt of the so-called Confederate States, or any one of them, issued since the 1st day of January, 1861, he or they shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of a felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding $5,000, and by imprisonment and confinement at hard labor not exceeding ten weeks, according to the aggravation of the offence.

Ordered to be printed.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Union,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to organize a Territorial Government for the country lying between Kansas and Texas, known as the Indian country.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) submitted the following resolution, which was laid over till Monday:

Resolved, That the article of amendment proposed by Congress to be added to the Constitution of the United States, respecting the extinction of slavery therein, having been inadvertently presented to the President for his approval, it is hereby declared that such approval was unnecessary to give effect to the action of Congress in proposing said amendment, and inconsistent with the former practices in reference to all amendments to the Constitution heretofore adopted, and, being inadvertently done, should not constitute a precedent for the future, and the Secretary is hereby instructed not to communicate the notice of the approval of the said proposed amendment by the President to the House of Representatives.

THE RATIFICATION OF THE AMENDMENT.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) offered the following, which were ordered to be printed:

Concurrent resolutions declaring the rule in ascertaining the three-quarters of the several States required in the ratification of a Constitutional Amendment:

Whereas, Congress, by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses, has proposed an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting slavery throughout the United States, which, according to the existing requirement of the constitution, will be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States; and

Whereas, In the present condition of the country, with certain States in arms against the National Government, it becomes necessary to determine what number of States constitute the three-quarters required by the Constitution; therefore,

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, That the rule followed in ascertaining the two-thirds of both Houses, in proposing the amendment to the Constitution, should be followed in ascertaining the three-quarters of the several States ratifying the amendment; that, as in the first case, the two-thirds are founded on the simple fact of representation in the two Houses, so, in the second case, the three-quarters must be founded on the simple fact of representation of the Government of the country, and the support thereof, and that any other rule establishes one basis for the proposition for the amendment, and another for its ratification, placing one on a simple fact, and the other on a claim of right, while it also recognizes the power of rebels in arms to interpose a veto upon the National Government in one of its highest functions.

Resolved, That all acts, executive and legislative, in pursuance of the Constitution, and all treaties made under the authority of the United States, are valid, to all intents and purposes, throughout the United States, although certain rebel States fail to participate therein, and that the same rule is equally applicable to an amendment of the Constitution.

Resolved, That the amendment of the Constitution prohibiting slavery throughout the United States will be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the Constitution, whenever ratified by three-fourths of the States *de facto* exercising the powers and prerogatives of the United States under the Constitution thereof.

Resolved, That any other rule requiring the participation of the rebel States, while illogical and unreasonable, is dangerous in its consequences, inasmuch as all recent Presidential proclamations, including that of emancipation; also, all recent acts of Congress, including those creating the national debt, and establishing a national currency, and also all recent treaties, including the treaty with Great Britain for the extinction of the slave trade, have been made, enacted or ratified, respectively, without any participation of the rebel States.

Resolved, That any other rule must tend to postpone the great day when the prohibition of slavery will be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the Constitution of the United States—but the rule hereinbefore declared will assume the immediate ratification of the prohibition and the consummation of the national desires.

THE QUESTION OF ELECTORAL REPRESENTATION.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) asked leave to call up the bill to amend the Enrollment Act, but objection was made, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution declaring certain States not entitled to representation in the Electoral College.

The question pending was the adoption of Mr. COLLAMER'S substitute, making the provisions of the resolution general in its operation, instead of being applicable only to the States named in the resolution.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Union,) addressed the Senate in favor of his proposition, after which,

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) offered as an amendment to Mr. COLLAMER'S amendment, a substitute striking out the preamble of the original resolution, and declaring Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas, shall not be counted.

The above amendment of Mr. DAVIS was subsequently withdrawn, and the yeas and nays were demanded on the adoption of Mr. COLLAMER'S substitute.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Clark, Collamer, Farwell, Foote, Harlan, Howard, Lane of Kansas, Ramsey, Sumner, and Wilson—12.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Chandler, Conness, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Foster, Hale, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Howe, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Pomeroy, Powell, Saulsbury, Sherman, Stewart, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey, and Wright—27.

So the substitute of Mr. COLLAMER was not adopted.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, was opposed to the declaration that Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee were in a state of rebellion on the 8th of November. He expected to vote in a few days on the question of admitting Senators from Louisiana, and he expected that a majority of the Senate would vote with him for the admission of these Senators. He did not want to have to take the back track.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, offered an amendment, to strike out the preamble which declares that the States named were in rebellion on the 8th of November, and make the resolution a simple declaration that the vote of the States named shall not be counted.

This was decided in the negative by yeas 7; nays 30.

The joint resolution was then put upon its passage, and was passed.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Buckalew, Chandler Clark, Collamer, Conness, Davis, Dixon, Farwell, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Henderson, Hendricks, How-

Johnson, Morgan, Merrill, Nye, Powell, Ramsay, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wright —19.

NAYS—Messrs. Cowan, Doolittle, Harris, Howe, Lane of Kansas, Nesmith, Saulsbury, Ten Eyck, Van Winkle, Willey—10

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL the Senate then, at 3 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 4.

INTERNATIONAL SCHEME OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New-York, (Union,) asked leave to offer a resolution, which was objected to, requesting the National Academy of Science to consider and prepare a plan of an international system of weights and measures by June 30, 1866.

ARKANSAS COURTS.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) reported a bill, providing for another term of the court for the districts of Arkansas, and for other purposes, and it was passed.

ALLEGED CRUELTY TO WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Mr. BALDWIN, of Michigan, (Dem.,) offered the following:

Whereas, The New-York City papers of Thursday state that a transport, filled with sick and wounded soldiers, discharged them at Fort Schuyler, and left them exposed to the cold of January, from 5 o'clock in the evening until midnight; and, whereas, ten of them died from prostration and exposure; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the facts of said charge, and report to this House.

The resolution was adopted.

THE NAVAL FORCES ON THE LAKES.

The House passed the joint resolution ratifying the notice of the President to Great Britain for the termination of the treaty of 1817, regulating the naval forces on the lakes.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Mr. INGERSOLL, of Illinois, (Union,) asked leave to offer the following:

Whereas, It is alleged that informal negotiations are now pending between the United States and the so-called Confederate States, with a view to the restoration of peace; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the deliberate and emphatic opinion of this House that no enduring peace can or should be made, which shall ever recognize the traitorous leaders of this rebellion as citizens of the United States, entitled to equal rights, privileges and immunities with the loyal people thereof, under the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said he understood no negotiations are now pending, as the contracting parties separated, nothing admissible having been presented.

Mr. LE BLOND, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) objected to the reception of the resolution.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House, in Committee of the Whole on the Union, resumed the consideration of the Navy Appropriation bill.

The amendment pending was the creation of a Board of Admiralty.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York, (Dem.) after opposing the amendment said, this bill appropriated one hundred and five millions of dollars, against thirteen millions three hundred thousand the year immediately preceding the commencement of the war, and to meet this expenditure it was proposed to take the eighty-five millions of internal revenue collected up to the 30th of June last, and the amount collected since that time—and all this was to be expended on one branch of the Government alone. If the war was so justifiable as to warrant the imposition of such onerous taxes, he should not complain. He had hoped, and still hoped for peace, and that negotiations to that end would be productive of good results. He desired, mainly, that the antagonistic sections should once more be brought together. If it be true that the President and Secretary of State have gone personally to meet the Rebel Commissioners from Richmond, instead of censure they but followed the precedent of WASHINGTON and HAMILTON, the one President and the other Secretary of the Treasury, who, in a similar emergency, went in 1796 to treat with those engaged in the Whisky insurrection in Pennsylvania. He for one thanked the President for making an honest effort to prevent the further shedding of blood and the exhaustion of the energies of the country. Rumor had the negotiations had failed. This was to be regretted, but if they failed in consequence of the indisposition of the rebel authorities to return to their allegiance and duty on the basis of our common Constitution, they might as well know that so far as he represented the peace sentiment that he would not sustain them in their position. He was opposed to the war because he was opposed to dissolution of the Union and it had been one of his complaints against the Administration that so far from making overtures, it had presented propositions of peace by denying the admittance of commissioners from the Southern Government; but if the door had now been thrown open by the President, and if the answer to that was that they would accept recognition and separation and nothing else, then he desired to say, with his humble efforts he should aid the conquering armies of his country to obtain by force what it has been unable to obtain by peace.

Mr. PIKE, of Maine, (Union,) opposed the Admiralty Board amendment, instancing the practice in England as of a corrupt and effete character. He maintained that instead of the Secretary of the Navy being censured as he had been by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. DAVIS) that officer was entitled to the gratitude of the country for what he had done in building up and giving such marked success to the navy. In the course of his remarks he spoke of the efficiency of our vessels, and as to the double-enders, that they were of such a character as to be able to destroy unarmed vessels of the enemy, while they could escape from those which are armed. He totally dissented from the argument of the gentleman that our navy is not of sufficient strength to cope with ships of a foreign foe.

Mr. GRISWOLD, of New-York, (Dem.,) also replied to the gentleman from Maryland, who had, he said, undertook to advertise to the world that we have a weak and inefficient naval establishment, and then answered the objections of Mr. DAVIS to several of the classes of vessels which had been under review.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, (Union,) said that if the amendment should be voted down, it would be significant of the fact that the House will not advise the Navy Department, but were content that its affairs should be conducted in the future as in the past, and that an additional ten millions may be spent for twenty vessels which will not float.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, (Union,) denied the truth of that report.

Mr. BLAINE replied that it was a matter of public notoriety that the vessels would not float.

Mr. PIKE said that it was never intended that the vessels should be sea-going.

Mr. STEVENS remarked that he had been told that these vessels would not float until one hundred and twenty thousand dollars had been expended on each of them.

Mr. BLAINE said that it could not be denied that out of ninety steamers overhauled and captured, only twelve have been caught by the vessels of the new navy. The others were captured by purchased vessels.

Mr. PIKE and Mr. BLAINE indulged in a brief but loud colloquy among themselves, when Mr. ELDRIDGE inquired whether it was in order for loyal Republicans to quarrel among themselves.

Mr. STEVENS—Our enemies are so nearly crushed that we can afford it [laughter.]

Mr. BLAINE remarked that the House should say, by voting for the amendment, that it is not satisfied with the Navy Department, but if they followed the lead of the Naval Committee, it would declare that the House approved of the Navy Department.

The Admiralty Board amendment was rejected by 43 against 55.

The most important amendment made was that increasing the appropriation for the completion and repair of the vessels of the navy to twenty-four millions five hundred thousand dollars, thus adding three millions to the amount called for by the bill as introduced.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, again offered his amendment that the money hereby appropriated shall not be expended save in accordance with the directions of a Board of Admiralty; pending which the committee rose.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

The House then concurred in the Senate's amendment to the joint resolution declaring certain States not entitled to representation in the Electoral College; whereupon the House adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 4.

BILLS NOTICED.

To amend the charter of Syracuse.

To ratify the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting slavery.

The bill to prevent encroachments upon the harbor of New-York, and to provide for completing the Battery Extension, was advanced to a third reading.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 4.

REPORTS.

To incorporate the Village Water Company of Kings and Queens Counties.

The Buffalo Police Bill.

To amend the charter of the Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Incorporating the Central Railroad Company of New-York.

Amending the charter of the Lorillard Insurance Company.

Relative to the Courts of Special Sessions of the Peace in New-York.

To incorporate the National Union Life Insurance Company of New-York.

To ratify the amendment of the Constitution prohibiting slavery.

Incorporating the Suffolk Steamboat Company.

In the vote in the Assembly on the Constitutional Amendment, the name of Mr. WOOD of Onondaga, in the affirmative, was erroneously printed "WARD."

Adjourned.

Guerrilla War.

"A worm hath rights
A king cannot despoil him of nor sin;
Yet wrongs are things necessitate, like wants,
And oft are well permitted to beat ends—
A double error sometimes sets us right."
Bailey.

These lines are suggestive. That species of hostilities termed guerrilla war originated from the efforts of the people to resist the attempts of kings or governments to oppress them or despoil them of their rights. Their sanguinary resistance, in turn a "double error," often two-edged, cutting deep into friend and foe, has sometimes resulted in the restablishment of the rights which the oppressor had torn or sought to wrest away from his subjects or a weaker party.

Superficial students of history and of military records make great mistakes in regard to guerrilla war. To be successful, the hostilities, however partial, must be the expression of the will—not of a mere faction, but of the majority of the population. It may be a mere partial and local uprising of the people, but in such a case, that uprising must have its base in the moral force of the nation. It may remain partial in its physical action, but to triumph, it must be general in its influences, and national in its bases and supports—the good-will or approbation of the nation at large, particularly the middle and lower classes. The theatre of operations may be restricted and the actors comparatively few, but the stage must be congenial, and the performers not only understand, but seem to overact their parts. Nothing like lukewarmness in guerrilla warfare has a chance. And it is the very fact, that the people seem to go mad in a real guerrilla war and become fanatical in their resolution, that makes it so dangerous to regularly organized powers. It violates the very rules by which regular armies and administrations move and operate.

Any partial uprising, however just and desperate, must fail if it does not awaken or receive the sympathy, or the tacit but general assistance of the majority, if not of all the inhabitants of the territory, which constitutes its checker board. The definition of guerrilla war is literally "little war," (Fr., *petite guerre*.) This, however, does not convey its true meaning, for the French say that WILLIAM III., with his grand armies made *la petite guerre* in an admirable manner, in the same way that TURENNE had carried on in a superior style *la grande guerre*, with numerically little armies. WEBSTER'S definition is an excellent one. He defines guerrilla, as "an irregular mode of carrying on war by the constant attack of independent bands." JAMES and DUANE translate *la petite guerre* as "a harassing species of warfare," and this would seem to be the correct translation. By guerrilla war the writer understands everything that is not regular, and regularly recognised war. Civil and religious wars, which may likewise be called revolutionary, have the additional circumstance, that, in the latter sense, they are of a more extensive nature. For instance, our Revolutionary war was more properly a regular war than many serious European struggles. Foreign officers confound guerrilla war with partisan warfare. This is not correct, since the Spanish guerrillas fought in large numbers with national objects and definite plans. This article on Guerrilla War comprehends under that head not only guerrilla operations, proper, but *la petite guerre*, partisan operations, mountain warfare, and everything which is not formally recognized hostilities between nation and nation.

This may be an erroneous view of the question, but it is a result arrived at after many years study and considerable reflection. Under such an aspect the matter is herein treated. Blocking up an insurrectionary district has never proved of any effect, unless the cordon could be maintained intact throughout. This CORDON SYSTEM is the very ANACONDA SYSTEM which, even defectively applied, has enabled us to gain ground upon the rebels. We have NAPOLEON'S authority for the assertion that nothing is more difficult than the effective maintenance of a very extensive cordon. Two striking examples occur of this fact, to which, if time permitted, hundreds might be added. In the first instance in 1531, the Reformed Cantons of Switzerland, acting legitimately, blockaded the Forest Cantons, whose inhabitants were soon reduced to great straits. The beleaguered troops broke through the circle and surprised the Zurichers, who constituted one of its most important segments, at one point, near Cappel, and inflicted upon them a disastrous defeat. It was in this enragement the magnanimous ZWINGLE, the cotemporary of LUTHER, perished, acting as Chaplain-General to his countrymen.

In the second case, in 1834, the Carlists were shut up in a mountain district, all whose outlets were occupied by the Queen's troops, who deemed the enemy at their mercy. Suddenly the rebels reappeared in other directions. They had found an unguarded point, deemed impassable, because washed by a river without a ford, swelled by rains and melted snows. Over this they transported themselves on rafts, improvised from the trees upon the banks of the stream. This exploit at once led to a resumption of the hostilities which the Queen's Generals imagined their concentrated efforts had brought to a close.

The cordon system, however, where applied strictly in accordance with the living anaconda principles, that is, continuous constriction and simultaneous efforts, opening roads practicable at all seasons, with bases of supplies, as the circle becomes smaller, has always been triumphant over popular efforts, however desperate and well organized.

The Polish insurrection, which has just been subdued, was a vast guerrilla war. Consequently it lasted longer than the revolution of 1794, under KOSZIUSKO, and that of 1830-1, under SKRZYNECKI, since these two, although only partial in their operations, were, nevertheless, waged according to the principles of regular wars. The same remark applies to the Carlist war of 1834, in Spain and the Duke DE ROHAN'S campains in the Valteline in 1635. The latter were perfect specimens of the strange anomaly of a partisan war, carried out strictly according to the rules of practical-strategy as applied to operations in the mountains. ROHAN'S campaign in Southern France, in which, without any error on his part, he was unsuccessful, will be referred to elsewhere, but those in which he expelled the Spaniards and Imperialists from the Valteline, driving the former back into the Milanese and the latter into Tyrol, furnished materials for a perfect hand-book or guide to mountain strategy and tactics for all future time. It is worthy of remark in this connection, that no general disbursed more money upon spies than he did, deeming their services in obtaining information, if reliable, as beyond all price. It was this DE ROHAN, VOLTAIRE eulogised in verses of which the following is a rough translation:

Endowed with every talent Heaven could bestow,
A sage he lived, and like a hero wrought,
Great when he strove in arms his Sovereign's chiefest foe,
But greater far when for that master fought.

There have been many other instances of successful guerrilla wars besides that general outbreak which materially aided in driving NAPOLEON'S veterans and masses of troops out of Spain, which is generally cited as *the* guerrilla war par excellence. This, however, had not been the first manifestation of such mighty power residing in the mountaineers of the Iberian peninsula. Can it be that SERTORIUS is forgotten, one of the greatest of Captains for mountain warfare, and comparatively a man of the people, who baffled POMPEY and the might of Rome at its apogee. The Isaurians and Cilicians assured their independence against the Romans; the Vaudois gained and maintained themselves in their native vallies; the Swiss achieved their liberation by a similar course of action. Nor is it unworthy of remembrance that the great Carthaginian strategist and fighter experienced greater dangers and impediments from the hostilities or guerrilla war of the Alpine tribes than he had encountered in the regular Roman armies under experienced generals, in his military march through Gaul and passage of the broad and impetuous Rhone.

The modern Servian, Greek and Montenegrin wars of independence were, in fact, sustained guerrilla efforts, sanctioned and to a very small extent directed by a central junta; so, likewise, the later Carlist rebellion, already referred to, against the Christinos or national party, adhering to the Queen of Spain. In fact the Carlist cause seemed indestructible as long as its experts in guerrilla warfare continued to exist.

The religious wars, which for centuries convulsed the French monarchy, either had their origin or sunk from time to time into what must be strictly termed partisan or guerrilla efforts. The famous campaigns of the Duke DE ROHAN in the Seventeenth Century in the Cevennes and Languedoc, may be assigned to the same class of hostilities. These, properly speaking, constituted the first wars of the Cevennes.* The best example, however, and the one most worthy of critical study, of a guerrilla war, which perfectly fulfills all the requisites to constitute such a struggle, was the second war of the Cevennes in the first years of the Eighteenth Century, and the best type of a guerrilla chief was JOHN CAVALIER. This remarkable man was not only a wonderful partisan leader, but in every respect a great general. He may be said to have perfectly organized guerrilla operations. This war may be assigned to the years 1702, '3, '4, although its last quivers as an insurrectionary convulsion or remittent spasms continued down to 1710.

The Cevennes is a very peculiar portion of France, in the angle formed by the Rhone, below Valence, and the Mediterranean, between the mouth of the Little Rhone and Narbonne. It embraces the greater part of the Department of Gard and the cotermínous districts. With its snow-crowned, forest-clad mountains, the craters of extinct volcanoes, perforated by vast caverns, and dreadfully riven by deep valleys, the beds of furious streams which find their outlet in the Rhone, the Gulf of Lyons, and even the distant Bay of Biscay, it seems as if created by nature for the cradle and citadel of an insurrection and the appropriate stage of a vast consuming guerrilla war. Its inhabitants are styled Cevenols, and their insurgents Camisards.

This war was inaugurated by DE ROHAN, who, prince and duke, peer of the highest rank as he was, actually projected and desired to divide France into a grand republican confederation. To this princely Captain succeeded another class of leaders, his disciples, the principal, CAVALIER, his military equal in all but position and education. After the Prince had passed away, the panorama of battle brought upon the stage men of humble birth, who showed themselves like princely in their genius, their courage, their patriotism and their objects. That they failed, detracts not from their glory any more than the annihilation of a magnanimous mortal by the fall, as it were, of an avalanche. That this mortal turned aside a number of avalanches is the miracle, not that he succumbed at last. It does not lessen his greatness that, at length, one falling direct and unchecked in the path of the preceding, could not be diverted by any movement of skill or courage. That the Duke of BERWICK was slain by a cannon ball is nothing to his discredit. Providence directed the course of the missile and the mortal had no alternative but to perish.

Superficial minds, accustomed to admire great chaotic exertions, such as achieve success by employing an elephant's foot to crush a beetle, may exclaim that all this was done in a corner. It is true that such was the case, but the same truth holds good with regard to the Dutch war of Independence. The whole of Holland embraces scarcely more territory than the Cevenol country, and yet who can estimate the effects of the Dutch revolution. The Gueux of Holland never displayed as desperate resistance as the Camisards of France. It is more than questionable if the former were originally actuated by the sincere patriotism and religious fervor of the latter. Fortunately the Dutch Protestants had a refuge and resources in the sea which was denied to the French Huguenots. These, had they been thus blessed, would most likely have revolutionized France. This brings to mind the question of a very observant publicist who asked why the wars of the Cevennes and the efforts of CAVALIER'S genius should be dragged up from the mists of the past to the broad light of the present, since they had no visible effect on history. Besides *the instruction they afford as the best lessons on partisan or guerrilla war*, they had a marked significance politically and historically. Their chief moral effect was beating into the French monarchs and aristocracy and hierarchy some knowledge of the might which slumbers in the peasant's, the rural population's, the true people's arm.

American readers should not fail to remember that the Cevenol struggle was emphatically—yes, even to a greater degree than our own Revolution—a people's war. Not one of the provincial notables, or nobility, or prominent men of any class or profession had part or lot in the matter. Its history is profitable as a lesson to show how, as in the Cromwellian times, the people, when thoroughly roused, can fight. Moreover, as in the great English revolution, although the Cevenol struggle was purely of a partisan character, (*petite guerre*,) the Camisard leaders never hesitated to emerge from their fastnesses and encounter the regular troops in line of battle, whenever circumstances justified manœuvring on open ground. What is more, they were generally successful.

This war had more effect in procuring some amelioration of the lot of the persecuted Protestants of France than all the previous civil wars fomented and engineered by the noble classes, since it demonstrated what the people, led by a man of the people, could accomplish, and that too in less than two years. It taught royal presumption to respect popular resolution.

Had the Cevenols possessed a seaport and received foreign assistance, they would have most likely galvanized France into a revolution, such as occurred in reality eighty-seven years afterwards, 1790-3. One of the moderate prime movers in this fearful uprising was RABAUT DE ST. ETIENNE, the eldest son of one of the most celebrated Cevenol Pastors of the Desert, himself a pastor, who voted for the execution of the great great great grandson, LOUIS XVI., of his father's unrelenting persecutor, LOUIS XIV. RABAUT'S two brothers, likewise, played conspicuous parts. The elder was the first to propose the principles of republican equality in the convention, and elucidate the just necessity of religious toleration. This great man presided, at different times, not only in the Constituent Assembly, but in the Convention. His brother represented the Department of Gard. The very province which persecuted the father under a Royalty, sent the children to represent them in the popular Legislature. The district which gave birth to such men as CAVALIER and the RABAUTS was the hot-bed of the revolutionary fires which rolled over Europe only to be checked by the snows of the Russian Winter, and the counter flames of a German popular uprising. JOHN CAVALIER'S cause was crushed because the times were not yet ripe for the fruition of the people's rule. Moreover, it failed because CAVALIER allowed the aristocratic influence to be brought to bear. He was deluded by the Baron D'AIGALLIERS, himself a dupe of the crown and higher orders. He threw up the cards while he still held many leading trumps. But the chief reason why the Cevenol struggle failed, perhaps, was owing to the death of WILLIAM III., which deprived him of foreign aid and sympathy. Perfidious Albion, aristocratic Austria and even more nobility-led Savoy turned a cold shoulder to a revolt of mere peasants. Have they not always been the same, blinded even to their own best interests by the scales of prejudice and caste? Chief of a republican people, WILLIAM was too sagacious not to see the effect of such a malignant ulcer preying on the vitals of a detested enemy, the kingdom of the hated LOUIS XIV. He cared little for the means which attained his object, provided those measures were honest, manly and practical. His all-pervading hatred of the French court and King would never have lost an opportunity for humiliating both, even though the weapons were forged and managed by what were then deemed the dregs of a people, the laboring classes. At the very moment CAVALIER was about to display his standard and genius, WILLIAM died. With him fell the cause of the persecuted Protestants of Southern France.

What is more, the war of the Cevennes augmented in a fearful degree the French national debt and the fiscal burthens of the Southern provincials. This war, which lasted as a regular civil war but little over two years, cost the French monarchy 250,000,000 francs, that is, counting the losses by the mutual devastations, local expenditures, territorial disbursements for defences, and damages resulting from interrupted commerce, trade, agriculture and manufactures. This sum, equivalent to ten times that amount at the present day in France, could not be estimated in our currency at less than an equal number of dollars, $2,500,000,000, *i. e.* when an attempt is made to calculate administrative outlays, which the Languedocian and coterminous populations were compelled to render by *corvée*, or literally without remuneration. Moreover, it lost to Louis XIV. his preponderance in Europe. Yet, notwithstanding the sacrifice of 8,000 regular soldiers and and a much greater number of Cevenols and, as admitted, of Romanist peasants, this war could not be terminated by regular military operations.

Thus says MARTIN, in his "crowned" *History of France*, (xvi.:552,) "This bloody, avenging insurrection had extorted, nay conquered, that which had been refused to justice and suppliant humanity. A signal or glorious lesson, even if" (for the moment) "devoid of fruit, for the oppressors of the world." Moreover, on the next page, the famous historian classes CAVALIER—whom another French historian (MOREY) compares to the celebrated Transylvanian hero and scourge of the house of Austria, RAGOTSI—with the SCHOMBERGS, with the REVIGNYS, &c., who made the name of the expatriated Huguenots a terror to the despot of France, Louis XIV.

These Cevenol guerrillas were not conquered, they were swarmed out; and it was not until the royal chiefs saw that it was only to be put down by the profuse sacrifice of their own partisans, by letting loose the plain or low country upon the mountain, and hunting down the few with the many, that the Protestants were crushed. It was literally old fashioned surgery, the knife and fire, to amputate and cauterize. Modern surgeons are more patient, gentle, generous and successful.

If CAVALIER'S career taught no other lesson, it must impress the truth, upon the cool, reflecting reader, of the military aphorism which XENOPHON places in the mouth of CYRUS: "It is not the number of men, but the number of good men that gives the advantage." The battle of Nages, the greatest combat CAVALIER delivered, is at once a proof of his ability and the fate of every partisan leader who reaches despotic chief command. He was betrayed and crushed by numbers, by the punctual accumulation and simultaneous shock of troops whose movements were based on fortified places. He cut loose entirely from his base, and could only by an almost superhuman exertion extricate the wreck of his column—preserving his poorest and least reliable, at the expense of his best and bravest soldiers.

The Cevenol struggle, in which JOHN CAVALIER developed his genius, is, we repeat to emphasize, the most perfect example of what a guerrilla war can effect. It may be said to be the most unique example of a partisan or guerrilla war on record. As such, it is worthy of the study of every officer at this crisis. It swept up to and around fortified places and walled towns as a fire on the prairie rolls its tide of flame against the bases of high isolated precipitous rocks or ranges, destroying everything which it encounters on the plains except them. During its continuance there is not a single instance of the use of field artillery. There were certainly good roads in some of the districts involved, but the principal battles were fought in woods, mountains, and localities where no wheel carriages could have moved with facility. Battles so styled, did occur, but they were fought by antagonistic bodies never exceeding from 1,000 to 8,000 men in actual presence, and although they were decided by regular tactical manœuvring, only two of the three arms, cavalry and infantry, ever took part in the struggles.

This war moreover was a perfect type of a partisan or guerrilla struggle *proper*, because it was decided almost altogether by the fire of musketry, often skirmishers or sharpshooters, the mostly deadly of all fighting, interspersed with bayonet charges or charges of cavalry.

JOHN CAVALIER was a CROMWELL in miniature, who lacked nothing but a Puritan England to become a CROMWELL in reality. He was to French aristocratic and ecclesiastical tyranny what JOHN BROWN was to slavery. In fact, he was the JOHN BROWN of the Huguenots' "militant," the first who drew the sword and threw away the scabbard. Just as JOHN BROWN'S apparently insane attempt seemed to have been extinguished in his execution, so JOHN CAVALIER'S insurrection appeared to expire with his military apostacy or political death. JOHN BROWN'S ideas slept only through part of two administrations, CAVALIER'S through one reign and part of two others, when both revived to triumph. JOHN BROWN'S was the immediate germination of the planted seed, JOHN CAVALIER'S the birth anew of the bulbous roots discovered in the hands of the mummies or in the crypt.

ANCHOR.

* The *Revocation of the Edict of Nantes*, 1685, was the original cause of this WAR OF THE CEVENNES, one of the bloodiest civil wars which ever desolated a land. This, like so many other horrors, is due to the fearful intrigues of the Jesuits. As the Austrian Emperor, JOSEPH II., wrote in 1773, to the Count D'ARANDA, Spanish Ambassador at the Court of France, "*If I can hate, I execrate* this race of men, (the Jesuits.) They were the authors of the atrocious Revocation of the Edict of Nantes." This gave rise to the wars of the Cevennes, which MACAULAY, in his essay on "VOLTAIRE and the Church," characterizes as one of the most disgraceful blots upon the Roman Catholic Church.

Pennsylvania and the Draft.

A SHARP LETTER FROM GOV. CURTIN.

Gov. CURTIN has addressed a letter to the President regarding the manner in which the quotas are assigned by Gen. FRY, and making serious complaints on other points. He says:

"Sir, you may not have been heretofore apprised of the fact that your subordinates are wholly disregarding the Act of the 24th of February, 1864. They are proceeding in open and direct violation of it, and are thus creating, naturally, great confusion and uncertainty among the people. They announce, on the one hand, that although a three-years' man counts only as a one-year man toward the quota on which he volunteers, yet that he shall be counted as three one-year men, toward the quota on a future call. This is directly in the teeth of the law. On the other hand, they are cyphering out a deficiency on the last call, by counting three one-year men as only equivalent to one three-years' man, which is equally against law. Thus the quota of Pennsylvania, under the call of the 18th of July last, was filled in accordance with the law by men to serve for not less than one year. The term of service of these men is not yet half expired, and yet your subordinates are threatening a draft to fill an alleged deficiency on that very call, the existence of which they attempt to make out by persisting in their unlawful and unsubstantial theories and calculations.

"Our people know that the Government requires more men. They are willing to furnish them—heavy as the burden has become on the industrial population. Let the requirement be made in the clear and definite shape which the law provides for, and it will be cheerfully complied with. But it is hardly to be tolerated that your subordinates should be permitted longer to pursue the system of substituting, for the law, an eccentric plan of their own.

Sir, on behalf of the freemen of this Commonwealth, who have always given a cheerful and hearty support to your Government in the prosecution of this war—it is my duty to insist and I do insist that you enforce upon your subordinates that obedience to the law, which you owe, as well as they and all of us. It is of evil example, it tends to enfeeble—nay to destroy—the just power of the Government, that you should suffer your officers to treat with open contempt any acts of Congress, and especially those which you have yourself approved, and which regulate a matter of such deep and delicate moment as the enforcing a draft for the military service. Relying heartily on your wisdom and justice to set right what has thus been going wrong, and to compel henceforth, on the part of all, a proper respect for and obedience to the laws of the land."

The Funeral of the Late Lieut. B. H. Porter, U. S. N.

On Wednesday, Jan. 25, the funeral of Lieut. B. H. PORTER, who fell while leading his men in the assault on Fort Fisher, took place at his native village of Skaneateles. Although he died so young, being only twenty years of age, his conspicuous gallantry at Roanoke, Fort Sumter, and elsewhere, and his frank, manly character, had won for him much personal affection and general public respect, which was touchingly manifested at his funeral. The pall was borne by Col. BENEDICT, of the Seventy-fifth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., with the officers of his staff, and Company E, of the same regiment, volunteered as escort, in testimony alike of affectionate regard for the deceased, and good will toward the naval service, which could not possibly be fully represented on the occasion. Capt. MATTHEWS, of Gen. LEW. WALLACE'S Staff, and Lieut. LA RUE P. ADAMS, U. S. N., were also present.

The late Lieut. PORTER was a bosom friend of the deceased. Both were taken prisoners at Fort Sumter, and after sharing a long and dreary captivity of fourteen months, both were restored for a few weeks to their friends, only to fall together, and die as they had lived.

Deluge of Laughing Gas.

No. 19 COOPER INSTITUTE, Feb. 4, 1865.

A roll of paper, sixty feet long, lays on our office table, with the following heading:—"This may certify, that the Colton Dental Association of the City of New-York have, after administering to us the Nitrous Oxide Gas, extracted for us, without pain, the number of teeth and at the dates opposite to our respective names. The effect of the gas was pleasant, and the operation satisfactory." This paper is dated February 4, 1864—just one year ago to-day—and is signed by two thousand and eighty-three patients. I have never had the slightest ill effects to attend the operation of the gas in any case. Opposite each name is a blank space for any remarks which the signer may think proper to make. One lady wrote, yesterday, "The happiest moments I ever spent were when I was under the influence of the gas and had two teeth extracted." Another wrote,—"I thought I was in heaven;" another—"I went to the opera;" "had a most delightful dream," &c. These cases are among the most pleasant. No one has ever complained of anything more disagreeable than an unpleasant dream. A little deaf and dumb child, four years of age, described the general feeling of patients: "I went to Dr. COLTON'S and breathed into a bag, and my three teeth fell right out!" He saw no instruments, and was not aware that one had been put into his mouth. Last week, we extracted twenty-five stumps and teeth for a lady at one sitting and with two doses of the gas. Although in very delicate health, she said she felt as well after as before inhaling the gas. For a single tooth we charge $2, and $1 for each subsequent tooth, or *nothing* if we cause pain. G. Q. COLTON,
Colton Dental Association, No. 19 Cooper Institute.—(Advertisement.

"There's Many a Slip Between the Cup AND THE LIP," and considering that there is often poison in the cup proffered to the suffering, it would be well if there were more slips of that nature. Adulterated stimulants introduced into the sick room—and all the tinctures and liquid extracts are made with impure spirits—do infinite mischief. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are the only pure, innocuous, vegetable tonic procurable in America. There is no other so-called remedy for dyspepsia and its kindred complaints, which it is safe to use

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
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Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

A Card.
THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM,
No. 575 Broadway.
E. A. Brooks, having sold his store and stock of goods in Fulton-st., will continue to carry on his business as heretofore at his old and commodious establishment in Broadway, where he is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons the most beautiful assortment of boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers and overshoes to be found in the city. His stock of goods comprises every variety of style for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. Special attention is called to his collection of men's, boys' and youths' water-proof boots, so necessary at this season of the year. The public are invited to call and examine, at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and burglar SILVER PLATE SAFES. Highly ornamental, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Second-Hand Safes.
In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way.

All Ladies should use Sterling's Ambrosia for the Hair.—It cleanses, beautifies, preserves and renders the hair soft and glossy.

Dame's Catarrh Snuff.—The safe remedy for infant or aged, and all who have Catarrh or "cold in the head." Sold by Druggists.

DIED.

BOOLE.—On Friday, Feb. 3, of consumption, MARTHA A., widow of Edward M. Boole.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 57 West 12th-st.

BURROUGHS.—At Newtown, L. I., on Saturday, Feb. 4, SARAH, widow of the late THOMAS BURROUGHS, aged 85 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, on Monday, the 6th inst., at 12 M., from her late residence, and at 1 P. M. at St. James' Church, Newtown. Cars leave Hunter's Point, via 34th-st. Ferry, at 10:30 A. M.; returning, leave Newtown at 3:15 P. M.

BEERS.—At Newark, on Friday, Feb. 3, ELIZABETH, wife of Edmund S. Beers, and eldest daughter of the late James H. Raymond, of New-York.

The remains will be taken to Stratford, Conn., for interment. Funeral services will be held at Christ Church, Stratford, on Monday, the 6th inst., at 2½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot on the arrival of the 11:30 train from New-York.

☞ Hartford papers please copy.

BUCKHOUT.—At Morrisania, on Saturday, Feb. 4, of diphtheria, HATTIE WEEKS, second daughter of Henry and Sarah E. Buckhout, aged 3 years, 7 months and 9 days.

Notice of funeral in Monday's papers

COURSEN.—In Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, Feb. 1, MARY, daughter of G. H. and Caroline H. Coursen, of this city, in the 14th year of her age.

PHELPS.—On Saturday, Feb. 4, at the house of Mrs. Dr. Swift, in Brooklyn, ANNIE STEWART, wife of Z. M. Phelps, and daughter of the late Rev. John V. Bartow, of Baltimore, Md.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. George's Church, Astoria, on Tuesday afternoon, the 7th inst., at 2½ o'clock. The steamboat for Astoria leaves Peck-slip at 1:15 P. M.

REYNOLDS.—On Thursday, Feb. 2, Mrs. LYDIA, wife of James G. Reynolds, in the 56th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Stephen Williams, No. 157 Chrystie-st., on Sunday, the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

SWAIN.—On Friday, Feb. 3, WILLIAM B. SWAIN, aged 45 years, printer, and late foreman of the New-York *Ledger*.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, at No. 230 West 24th-st, this day, at 1½ P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

SMITH.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 4, ELLICOTT EVANS, son of David and Rachel M. Smith, in the 12th year of his age.

Funeral from the residence at 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

SANBORN.—On Saturday, Feb. 4, ANN AUGUSTA SANBORN, daughter of Nestor and the late Lydia S. Sanborn.

Notice of the funeral will be given in Monday's papers.

☞ The funeral of JAMES HENRY MCCORMICK, who died Oct 14, 1864, eldest son of John and Sarah, aged 19 years, 2 months and 6 days, will take place on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 57 Henry-st. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE "TIMES" REVIEW OF McCLELLAN
BY WILLIAM SWINTON.
PRICE 15 CENTS.
A few copies of this valuable document, which has attracted so much attention, are for sale at the TIMES Office. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of 15 cents.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.—The following books on hand for sale cheap: Knight's illustrated Shakespeare, 8 vols., full calf; Cooper's novels, 32 vols., half calf; Irving's works, 22 vols., half calf; Motley's Dutch Republic, 3 vols., half calf; British poets, 12s vols., half calf; Waverley novels, 50 vols., half calf; Jardine's naturalist, 41 vols.; Ruskin's works, 13 vols.; half morrocco; Bulwer's novels, 30 vols., half calf; Bancroft's United States, 6 vols., half calf; Dougald Stewarts, 11 vols., half calf; Perry's Japan, 3 vols. LEGGAT BROTHERS, No 119 Nassau-st., below Beekman-st.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO OIL AND LUMBER MEN.
The subscribers have just received a large number of extremely valuable tracts of land in Pennsylvania, for prices from $4,000 to $150,000. For timber and oil these lands are offered at a better bargain than can be found elsewhere.
Call at No. 180 Broadway for full descriptions.
RICHARDSON, PLATT & GRANGER.

IVORY EAR-RINGS AND PINS,
NEW STYLES,
Black, White and Red—THREE, FOUR and FIVE DOLLARS a set. For sale by G. C. ALL

DRY GOODS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
200 OF THE CHOICEST CLOAKS,
ASSIGNED BY GEORGE CAREY.
Were reserved
from the auction sale,
and will be offered
at Retail
FOR ONE WEEK,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
AT No. 475 BROADWAY.

AT LEGRAIN'S

Great Reduction yet on all the Dress Goods.

PLAIN SILK REDUCED from $3 50 to $2 75.

PLAIN POULT DE SOIE REDUCED from $6 50 to $3 75.

SILK MOIRE ANTIQUE REDUCED from $12 to $8.

WOOLEN GOODS.

PLAIN ALL WOOL EMPRESS REDUCED from $4 to $2 50.
REPS REDUCED from $3 50 to $2 25.
EMPRESS CLOTHS REDUCED from $3 75 to $2
ONE CASE REPS AND EMPRESS CLOTH at $1 50 worth $3.

ONE CASE YARD WIDE SILK POPLIN, $3, reduced from $4.

LADIES' CLOAKS AND BASQUES,
REDUCED from 25 to 50 per cent., to close the season.

All these reductions are only made for this week previous to taking account of stock.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
Corner of Waverley-place.

LADIES' KID GLOVES just received.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS.
GREAT
CLOSING OUT SALE
OF
PEYTON & JOHNSTON'S
Splendid stock of
DRY GOODS,
Amounting to upward of $100,000, previous to
THE ENLARGEMENT OF THEIR STORE.
ALSO,
GREAT SACRIFICE IN DOMESTIC GOODS.
FROM AUCTION.
LOOK AT THE PRICES.

FINE FAST-COLORED PRINTS, at 25c. a yard worth 35c.
HEAVY GINGHAMS, best goods, at 30c., worth 40c.
FINE SHIRTING MUSLINS, at 25c., worth 37½c.
YARD-WIDE BLEACHED MUSLINS, only 30c., worth 45c.
HEAVY CANTON FLANNEL, at 35c. and 40c. a yard.
BEST PAPER MUSLINS, yard-wide, at 25c., worth 33c.
WHITE AND COLORED CORSET JEANS, at 25c., worth 35c.
WAMSUTTA BLEACHED MUSLINS, at 50c.
BEST DELAINES, 35c., 37½c., and
HEAVY SHIRTINGS, at 36c. 38c. to 45c.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
NO. 274 BOWERY,
will offer this week
THEIR MAGNIFICENT STOCK
OF
SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
at still further reduced prices.

We call especial attention to this announcement, as it is our intention to close out these stocks previous to building our new store.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!
JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION,
GREAT SALE OF
WET AND DAMAGED
LINENS,
NAPKINS,
TABLE-CLOTHS,
DIAPERS, TOWELS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS, &c.
SILKS,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.
Closing out, at cost, a fine lot of
RICH, PARIS-MADE GOODS.
Also, NEW STYLES
of Combs, Fancy Hair Ornaments, Nets, Buckles, &c.
P. BLUXOME,
No. 1,127 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.

MASKS AND BEADS,
IN EVERY VARIETY,
AT
STRASBURGER & NUHN'S,
Corner of Maiden-lane
and William-st.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

WET MUSLINS! WET PRINTS!—HAVING bought another large lot of domestic goods at the late auction sales that are slightly soiled, we will offer them to our customers on MONDAY next and during the week, at the following prices: Fine shirting muslins, 31 cents, worth 45 cents; very fine, 37½ and 40 cents, former price 60 cents. Prints for 22 cents, and 25 cents, and 31 cents that are great bargains. A choice assortment of Spring delaines. All wool flannels just from auction, at panic prices. Fine black alpaccas, 62½ and 75 cents; extra quality, $1. These goods are very much under the regular retail prices. N. B.—Don't buy a yard of cotton goods until you have examined our stock. FOSTER BROTHERS,
No. 272 Bleecker-st., corner Commerce.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 27, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Sewer in Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River, and in First-avenue, from Sixty-first-street to and through Sixtieth-street to Second-avenue.

Sewer in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, with branch through One Hundred and Twenty-third-street to Second-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets; also, all the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Third-avenue to Second-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River; also, all the lots on both sides of First-avenue, from Sixtieth to Sixty-first-street; also, all the lots on both sides of Sixtieth-street, from First to Second avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Daniel E. Delavan, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, MORGAN L. HARRIS, DANIEL E. CONOVER, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 30, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Regulating Eighth-avenue, from Eighty-second to One Hundred and Second streets.

Sewer in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, with branch in One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Second to Third avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Fourteenth streets, and all lots on both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the block on each side of Eighth-avenue from Eighty-second to One Hundred and Fourteenth streets.

Also, all the lots in blocks number four hundred and nine to four hundred and nineteen, both inclusive, and all the lots in blocks number three hundred and twenty-two to three hundred and thirty-two, both inclusive, all being in the Twelfth Ward.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to DANIEL E. DELEVAN, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, MORGAN L. HARRIS, DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Board of Assessors.

THE COMMITTEE ON WHARVES, Piers and Slips, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet in Room No. 8, City Hall, on Tuesday next, 7th instant, at 2½ o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering the application of the Oystermen for the exclusive use of the Basin at the foot of Spring-st., and such other subjects as are now before the committee for their action.

All persons interested are hereby notified to be present at the above-named time and place, without further notification.
BERNARD KELLY,
LEWIS P. RYERS,
MICHAEL NORTON,
Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AT THE SELECT SERVANT'S INSTITUTE, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av., families in city and country promptly supplied with well recommended German help; also Protestant and Catholic cooks, chambermaids, nurses, waitresses, seamstresses, laundresses, small girls and houseworkers; also male help of every description.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF A COMMERCIAL college, twenty years of age, married, a situation; good reference. Address GRADUATE, Box No. 80, South Norwalk, Conn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ATTENDANT TO an invalid gentleman, by a respectable man, with the most satisfactory reference: no objection to travel. Address Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

A NEW-ENGLAND LADY, OF LITERARY ability and good family, will act as companion or amanuensis to a lady, or will go as governess in a family, or instruct ladies whose early education has been neglected; is a good elocutionist, and has no objection to superintend the domestic affairs of a first-class family. The best of references given. Address Mrs. L. A. WALTON, Station B.

A GENTLEMAN OF EDUCATION, BUSINESS training and experience desires a situation of trust and responsibility (other than that of book-keeper) in a mercantile house or incorporated company. He will be found competent and faithful, and refers, by permission, to first-rate New-York commission and shipping houses. Address, for an interview, D. D., Box No. 1,074 Post-office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT, ACTIVE AMERICAN boy, for the office of a mercantile house; who can write a fair hand and bring good references. Apply after 3 o'clock at No. 103 Reade-st., up stairs.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN IN a wholesale Dry Goods store, who is well acquainted both with goods and with buyers; will receive a liberal salary. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO GO TO NEW-Jersey, to attend to horse and cow, and saw wood. Send a note to No. 10 East Seventeenth-st., Mr. BURT.

PERSONAL.

MICHAEL FITZGERALD OF SEAFIELD County Waterford, and his two sisters ELLEN and BRIDGET, who came to this country some years ago, are requested to call or send their address to their sister MARY now here; Post-office, Tremont, Westchester County.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.

Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.

Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, bearing date the seventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, I shall proceed to sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of February, 1865, at 12½ o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the following described trust securities and property, viz.:

Bond and mortgage of Thomas G. Talmage, President, for $5,600, dated Nov. 2, 1840
Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark, for $4,400, dated March 1, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark, for $3,000, dated March 1, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of George H. Knight, for $34,000, dated Jan. 30, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of John S. McKibbin, for $19,000, dated April 1, 1840.
Bond and mortgage of Geo. D. Strong, for $6,000, dated April 1, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark, for $2,600, dated March 1, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of John S. McKibbin, for $14,500, dated March 5, 1840.
Bond and mortgage of James B. Murray, for $5,000, dated March 25, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark, for $17,000, dated March 1, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of Alexander McKay, for $25,000, dated Aug. 1, 1837.
Bond and mortgage of John S. McKibbin, for $8,000, dated March 5, 1840.
Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark, for $10,100, dated March 1, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of Charles Sutton, for $13,000, dated Dec. 14, 1838.
Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark, for $3,700, dated March 1, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of Joseph Graham for $4,500, dated April 22, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of S. H. & J. Bartlett, for $2,000, dated Oct. 5, 1836.
Bond and mortgage of Joshua Ryder, for $13,600, dated Oct. 5, 1836.
Bond and mortgage of Abner Munn, Jr., for $7,280, dated March 15, 1836.
Bond and mortgage of Wm. & R. Ballagh and James Craig, for $4,827 14, dated April 1, 1836.
Bond and mortgage of George McKibbin, for $666 67, dated April 1, 1836.
Bond and mortgage of Isaac W. Skinner, for $1,200, dated Oct. 20, 1836.
Bond and mortgage of Abraham M. Schermerhorn, for $200,000, dated Dec. 22, 1828.
Also, 399 shares of stock of North American Trust and Banking Company; also, 14 Florida Bonds of $1,000 each.
Also, a claim against the heirs of John R. Peters for about $8,000; also, one writing desk, one small stand, and one tin trunk.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1865.
CYRUS CURTISS, Spec. Rec'r.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, bearing date the seventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, I shall proceed to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of February, 1865, at 12½ o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the following described trust securities and property, namely:

Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark for $22,500, dated March 1, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of William A. Burras for $6,568 75, dated Aug. 1, 1836.
Bond and mortgage of Hervey Harris for $2,666 70, dated Nov. 27, 1838.
Bond and mortgage of Charles J. Gaylor for $5,120, dated April 1, 1836.
Bond and mortgage of Charles D. Robinson for $6,621 34, dated April 1, 1836.
Also, 428¾ acres of land in Corinth, Saratoga County; 371 acres in Wilton, Saratoga County, and 416 other acres in Corinth, Saratoga County—all lately belonging to Judiah Ellsworth.
Also, 1,358 shares of stock of North American Trust and Banking Company, and 187 shares Lockport and Niagara Falls Railroad stock, with note of John L. Graham for $4,200, dated April 1, 1841.
Also, claim for $243 68 against James J. Baldwin, and claim for $1,326 18 against Harriet Crooker.
Also, six lots of land situated on the west side of Fifth-avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh streets, and designated on the ward map by the numbers 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39.
Also, one large oil painting, two writing desks, one clock and one copying press.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1864.
CHAS. AUG. DAVIS, Spec. Rec'r.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Relative to the opening of Seventy-seventh-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 24th day of February, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Seventy-seventh-street, from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in said city, as laid out on the map or plan of said city, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.
JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1865.

FINANCIAL.

HOPE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 92 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL..................$200,000 00
ASSETS..........................$282,248 76

This company having DECLINED JOINING the combination of Fire Insurance Companies, is prepared to write policies on terms as favorable as are offered by any other responsible company, whether IN OR OUT of the board.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY M. TABER,	THOMAS P. CUMMINGS,
STEPH. CAMBRELENG,	THEODORE W. RILEY,
JOSEPH GRAFTON,	AMOS ROBBINS,
L. B. WARD,	D. LYDIG SUYDAM,
STEPHEN HYATT,	J. W. MERSEREAU,
JACOB REESE,	JOSEPH BRITTON,
ROBERT SCHELL,	WILLIAM H. TERRY,
JOHN PENFOLD,	WILLIAM REMSEN,
JAMES S. SANDFORD,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
FREDK. SCHUCHARDT,	JOSEPH FOULKE.

JACOB REESE, President.
THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.
CHAS. D. HARTSHORNE, Asst. Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.

STATEMENT OF THE BUSINESS AND CONDITION OF THE COMPANY ON THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1864.

Unearned Premiums, Jan. 1, 1864.......... $167,139 80
Premiums received in 1864, as follows:
On Marine Risks.......... $493,313 46
On Fire Risks.......... 437,235 04—930,548 50
Total premiums.......... $1,097,688 30
Premiums marked off as earned from
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1864.......... $778,026 34
Less Return Premiums.......... 56,460 56
Net Earned Premiums.......... $721,565 78
Losses paid during the year:
On Marine Risks.......... $170,656 54
On Fire Risks.......... 206,468 63
Total Losses.......... $377,125 17
Reserved for Losses Unadjusted.......... 20,625 18
Expenses, Reinsurance Commission and Taxes, (less interest received.).......... 198,293 12—$596,043 47
Net profits.......... $125,522 31
The capital of said company actually paid up in cash is.......... $300,000 00
The surplus on the first day of January, 1865 .... 458,321 84
Total amount of capital and surplus.... $758,321 84

ASSETS JANUARY 1st, 1865.
Amount of cash on hand and in Bank.......... $106,741 19
Amount of cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission.......... 41,746 56
Amount of U. S. and N. Y. City Stocks and Bonds.......... 187,029 50
Amount of Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien of record on Unincumbered Real Estate.......... 185,550 00
Amount of Loans on Collateral, payable on demand.......... 92,375 00
Amount of other Miscellaneous Items.......... 20,500 00
Amount due for Premiums on Policies issued at office.......... 19,167 77
Amount of Bills Receivable for Premiums on Marine Risks.......... 91,455 70
Interest due and accrued, but not yet payable.......... 13,756 12—$758,321 84

The Board of Directors have this day resolved to pay a dividend of
SIX PER CENT.
on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, the 20th of February next; also a dividend of
TEN PER CENT.
on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable in cash on demand; also a dividend of
FIFTY PER CENT.,
in scrip, on the net earned Participating Premiums of the company for the year 1864, for which Certificates will be issued on and after the 20th day of March next.

DIRECTORS:

JAS LORIMER GRAHAM,	DANIEL PARISH,
ROBT. M. C. GRAHAM,	DUDLEY B. FULLER,
EDW. A. STANSBURY,	HENRY V. BUTLER,
JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
BOWES R. McILVAINE,	CHARLES P. KIRKLAND,
FREDK. H. WOLCOTT,	JOS. B. VARNUM, JR.,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,	WATSON E. CASE,
JOHN C. HENDERSON,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES, JR.,	J. L. GRAHAM, JR.,
PASCHAL W. TURNEY,	S. D. BRADFORD, JR.,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO,	GEO. W. HATCH,

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, Vice-President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, 2d Vice-President.
JOHN C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.

NO LIABILITIES TO STOCKHOLDERS.

THE
FIRST NATIONAL PETROLEUM CO.,
OF
NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA.
Organized under the Laws of the State of New-York, January, 1865.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000,
In 200,000 Shares of $5 each.

A Limited amount of Stock reserved at $3 a Share.

Two new Wells on Company's Property, now yielding 70 Barrels Daily. Five Wells now going down.

OFFICE, NO. 100 BROADWAY.

OFFICERS.
PRESIDENT.
CHAS H. APPLEGATE,
(Of C. H. Applegate & Bro., No. 354 Broadway.)
VICE-PRESIDENT.
JOHN L. DOUGLASS,
(Sec. Merchants' Fire Ins. Co.)
TREASURER.
HIRAM G. BOND,
(Banker, No. 11 Pine-st.)
SECRETARY.
JOHN O HOYT,
(Com. Merchant, No. 4 Cedar-st.)
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
MAHLON S. FROST,
(Of Titusville, Penn.)
BANKERS.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
(Corner of Nassau and Pine sts.)
TRUSTEES.

OF NEW-YORK—Chas. H. Applegate, John L. Douglass, Chas. A. Crane, John B. Bouton, John O. Hoyt, Samuel B. Rooney.

OF TITUSVILLE, PENN—Mahlon S. Frost, Chas. G. Gridley, Chas. B. Hall.

LANDS ON OIL CREEK AND CHERRY RUN.

PROPERTY NO. 1—SEVENTY BARRELS OF OIL DAILY.

A perpetual lease of two and a half acres on the celebrated Buchanan Farm, at the junction of Oil Creek and Cherry Run. Two new oil wells now in operation, yielding seventy barrels daily, of which one-half goes to the First National Petroleum Company.

The present supply of oil is equivalent to the payment of at least Two per Cent. monthly dividends to the stockholders upon their investments.

First Dividend of Two Per Cent. for February.

Near this property are the famous "Phillips," "Woodruff," "Hammond," and other wells, which have been flowing two or three years, and are still pouring in constant streams. Several new wells will immediately be sunk by the company. Engines, tools and tubing now on the ground.

PROPERTY NO. 2—FORTY ACRES OF THE HATCH FARM.

This property, owned in fee, lies just north of Plumer, on both sides of Cherry Run, in a direct line between the "Noble" well, which flowed 2,000 barrels daily, and the new 300-barrel well on Pithole Creek, (owned by the United States Petroleum Company) and but a little distance from each. One hundred new wells are now going down between the Hatch farm and Oil Creek. A large flow of oil has just been struck on the northern verge of the property. The "Coquette" well of 700 barrels, the "Maple Shade" well of 800 barrels, the "Irving" well of 300 barrels, the Story farm, the Rynd farm, and Tarr farm are in the immediate vicinity.

Six new wells will be sunk on the property during the Spring and Summer. Room for over 200 wells. No well has ever been sunk on Cherry Run without striking oil.

PROPERTY NO. 3—FIVE WELLS NOW GOING DOWN.

A parcel of land on the well-known McFate farm, on Cherry Run. Five wells now being bored—one having reached the depth of over 300 feet. The First National Petroleum Company has a landed interest in all the oil produced, without spending a penny or doing a day's work. The "Reed" well of 290 bbls., the "Prince" and "Auburn" of 160 bbls. each, and other great wells, are near by.

PROPERTY NO. 4—117 ACRES OF THE EIGHTLIN FARM.

All on Oil Creek, just above Titusville, and owned in fee. Regarded by experienced oil operators as one of the finest oil properties in Pennsylvania. Value of the land daily enhanced by oil discoveries and strikes on all sides of it. Room on the property for over 500 wells. Several will be sunk immediately.

PROPERTY NO. 5—200 ACRES IN WEST VIRGINIA.

The lease of about 200 acres of rich oil-bearing lands on the Little Kanawha and Dunkard Creek, in West Virginia, giving to the First National Petroleum Company seven-eighths of all the oil. The Property is near the noted Burning Springs Well, and in the great upheaval range, which has always been found to contain oil in large quantities. Wells will be sunk immediately.

PROPERTY NO. 6.

A lease of 200 acres of first-class oil-bearing lands, also on Little Kanawha River and Dunkard Creek, in the vicinity of Property No. 5.

THE RESERVED SHARES—ALL STOCKHOLDERS ON AN EQUAL FOOTING.

Subscriptions will be received, until further notice, for a limited amount of capital stock, at the lowest cash price of $3 a share, par value $5, the same being full paid up stock, free from all assessments and liabilities, in which respect the original subscribers, and those who may now put down their names, stand on precisely the same footing.

THE COMPANY'S WORKING OPERATIONS.

The working operations of the company have been placed under the personal supervision of Mahlon S. Frost, Esq., of Titusville. Mr. Frost is a pioneer in the oil development of Pennsylvania, and one of the largest and most experienced oil operators in the country. All the new wells will be sunk under his immediate direction.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS
NOW OPEN
AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
NO. 100 BROADWAY.

H. C. FREEMAN, CIVIL AND MINING Engineer and Geologist, will make examinations of lands for petroleum. Remains in the city a few days only. Address No. 321 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

10-40 BONDS.
5-20 BONDS.
6s OF '81 BONDS.
MARCH, MAY AND JULY
COUPONS CASHED IN GOLD,
BY
HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 44 Pine-st.

In view of the prospect of PEACE and a FALL IN GOLD, holders of Gold Bonds will do well to detach the Coupons and realize the interest at present rates for Gold.

Parties residing out of the city wishing to cash their Coupons can forward them by express, and we will return the Gold or its value in greenbacks, as desired.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

REMOVAL.

THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to No. 156 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane.

GREAT NORTHERN OIL CO.
OFFICE, NO. 67 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEAR BROADWAY.
Capital..........................$2,000,000
Manufacturers and Sole Proprietors of the
HENDRICK LUBRICATOR.
Also dealers in SPERM, LARD, WHALE and other OILS.
OFFICERS.
JOHN BRYAN, President, New-York.
JACOB S. ATWOOD, Vice-President.
J. A. WISNER, Secretary and Treasurer.
E. E. HENDRICK, Superintendent.
WM. N. MARCUS, General Agent.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Jan 25, 1865.

WHEREAS—BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the American National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act;

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "the American National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 25th day of January, 1865.
(Signed) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

WILLIAM C. GILMAN,
NO. 6 PINE-ST.,
BUYS AND SELLS
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SCRIP.

H. J. MESSENGER.
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS,
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

MANGAM, JENKINS & CO.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, MERCANTILE PAPER, STOCKS, BONDS, &c.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.
U. S. 10-40 Bonds. U. S. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. 6s of '81 Bonds. U. S. 7 3-10th Treasury Notes.
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness bought and sold at market rates.
Stocks and other securities bought and sold at Brokers' Board on commission.

OIL AND COAL LANDS.
Several tracts in Braxton County, West Virginia, for sale by the subscriber.
TITLES WARRANTED. Apply Nos. 8 and 10 Wall-st., Room No. 41, between 11 and 2 o'clock.
E. HECKSCHER.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, DUBUQUE, IOWA, Jan. 11, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Co. will be held at the office of the Company in Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY, Feb. 13, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing four directors for the term of two years.
LOUIS BOISOT, Secretary.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of this association will be held at their bank, No. 5 Nassau-st., on the 14th day of February next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said bank.
C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1864.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, 1865, in accordance with amended by-law. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 4 until Feb. 16.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following persons were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

J. T. Sanger,	Albert G. Lee,
E. L. Fancher,	N. K. Rosenfeld,
John Elliott,	Charles G. Barrett,
Lewis Einstein,	Edwin F. Knowlton,
John Falconer,	Jacob H. Dater,
Henry I. Baker,	Daniel L. Ross.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, Daniel L. Ross was unanimously re-elected President.
JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO.
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

THE COUPONS OF THE RICHMOND COUNTY BONDS will be paid at the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, No. 52 Wall-st., when due.
P. S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1865.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of next election, will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th inst. Poll will open at 12 o'clock and close at 2 P. M. By order. C. W. COX, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING THIRTY (30) OR more coupons on the three years' seven and three-tenth bonds, maturing on the 15th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time before that date.

Holders complying with the above, will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 14th, after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department of this office.
(Signed) JOHN A. STEWART,
Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1865.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees held this day, Mr. POPE CATLIN was unanimously elected Secretary, in place of Mr. CHAS. P. WILLIAMS, 2d, resigned.

The Certificates of Stock for this Company will be ready for delivery on Wednesday, 8th instant.
POPE CATLIN, Secretary.

OPHIR STOCK.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to sell two feet of Ophir at the last quotation from San Francisco, $320 (in gold) a foot; stock transferable at once to the purchaser, at Lees and Whaller, without sending to California. Address OPHIR, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for fifteen Directors, and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank, will be held on TUESDAY, the 7th day of February, 1865, at their banking house, No. 680 Broadway. Poll open from 2 to 3 P. M.
W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1865.

THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE STOCK OF this company, are requested to call for certificates as soon as possible. J. M. WESTERVELT, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRteen directors of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner of 43d-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 14, from 12 to 2 P. M.
HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

LEE & ELY, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST.— Petroleum lands in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia for sale. Stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

THE
COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL STOCK..............................$1,000,000
Divided into 200,000 Shares, at $5 per share.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.
TO 60,000 SHARES ONLY, $2 50 PER SHARE.
STOCK ISSUED FULL PAID.
$50,000 CASH APPROPRIATED AS A WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT. ISAIAH LUKENS. VICE-PRESIDENT. WM. M. STEWART.
TREASURER. WM. D. SMITH. SECRETARY. E. J. HARRISON.
DIRECTORS.
ISAIAH LUKENS. ROBERT SMITH.
W. D. SMITH. EDWD. F. CUSHMAN.
W. M. STEWART.

OFFICES—NO. 42 PINE-STREET, NEW-YORK AND NOS. 23 AND 24 WASHINGTON BUILDINGS, (224 South Third-street, below Walnut,) PHILADELPHIA.

The intrinsic value of their territory is greater than that of any other oil company now before the public, with the same amount of capital.

The Directors invite all who desire investing in oil stocks to call at their offices and examine prospectus, draughts, &c., where they cannot fail to be satisfied that the COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY is organized on such a basis that stockholders cannot fail to realize a handsome profit aside from the question of oil altogether.

The books for subscription will be open for a short time longer at the offices of the company.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1864:
Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec 31, 1864.......... $7,558,437 35
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1864.......... 2,407,334 61
Total amount of Marine Premiums.......... $9,965,771 96
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1864.......... $7,964,359 14
Losses paid during the same period.......... $3,316,625 67
Returns of Premiums and Expenses.......... 1,313,299 63
The company has the following Assets:
United States and State of New-York Stock, City, bank and other Stocks.......... $4,974,715 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise.......... 2,187,950 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages.......... 143,760 00
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the company, estimated at.......... 120,812 89
Premium notes and bills receivable.......... 2,876,018 99
United States Gold Coin.......... 541,899 63
Cash in Bank.......... 288,432 91
Total amount of assets.......... $11,133,589 42

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next.

After reserving three and one half million dollars of profit, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1863 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net-earned premiums of the company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 4th of April next.

The profits of the company, ascertained from July 1, 1842, to Jan. 1, 1864, for which certificates were issued, amount to.......... $16,951,020
Additional from Jan. 1, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1865.......... 2,740,000
Total profits for 22½ years.......... $19,691,020
The certificates previous to 1863 have been redeemed by cash.......... 12,653,730
Net earnings remaining with the company on Jan. 1, 1865.......... $7,037,290
By order of the board.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Acting Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	William Sturgis, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Henry K. Bogert,
W. H. H. Moore,	William E. Dodge,
Henry Coit,	Dennis Perkins,
William C. Pickersgill,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
Lewis Curtis,	J. Henry Burgy,
Charles H. Russell,	Cornelius Grinnell,
Lowell Holbrook,	C. A. Hand,
R. Warren Weston,	Watts Sherman,
Royal Phelps,	B. J. Howland,
Caleb Barstow,	Benjamin Babcock,
A. P. Pillot,	Fletcher Westray,
Daniel S. Miller,	Rob't B. Minturn, Jr.,
Joshua J. Henry,	Gordon W. Burnham,
George G. Hobson,	Frederick Chauncey,
David Lane,	James Low,
James Brice,	Charles H. Marshall.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.

PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED
PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $1,500,000, DIVIDED INTO 300,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, $5.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $1 PER SHARE.
NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT—J. S. CLARK, of New-York.
VICE PRESIDENT—R. H. WISHART, New-York.
TREASURER—H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
SECRETARY—J. CONKLIN, New-York.
DIRECTORS
R. V. R. KETCHUM, Baltimore, Md.
O. KING, Baltimore, Md.
J. H. GOULD, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. WOODRUFF, Baltimore, Md.
R. H. WISHART, New-York.
Dr. T. S. RING, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS:
J. S. CLARK, N. Y. A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.
OFFICES:
No. 71 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Nos. 612 and 614 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILA.
No. 147 BALTIMORE-ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

The company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York. The principal office is No. 71 Broadway, with branch offices in Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the convenience of subscribers, where the certificates of stock will be issued to subscribers without delay. The property, embracing upward of 636 acres, has been selected with great care during the last three years, by those of the directors who have been constantly operating on Oil Creek, and throughout the entire oil region of Pennsylvania, as well as Western Virginia, and was not selected to sell, but for the purpose of development and producing oil, having now some ten wells under contract, and being bored with vigor, besides those already completed and producing, making in all 13 wells now on the property. Every acre of this Company's property is bottom, and the best of boring land, much of it on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Creek, Walnut Bend, Alleghany River, and other streams where the lands are being developed with good success and prospects of a very large product of oil.

OFFICE IN NEW-YORK, where Prospectus, Maps and every information can be obtained,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.

NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY,
No. 21 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Continental Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The annual election of Directors will be held at the same place, on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, Feb. 18, and reopened on Monday, Feb. 27.
J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations on hand ready for delivery. Three-eighths commission allowed.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES purchased and for sale.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY will receive proposals at the offices of the Company, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, and Plumer, Venango County, Penn., until noon on Saturday, the 25th of February next, for leasing parts of the large and valuable oil producing territory now in possession of the Company on Pithole Creek, and at Walnut Bend, Alleghany River, Venango County, Penn. Most of the property on Pithole Creek is in the immediate vicinity of the "Frazier Well," recently developed by the Company, and now flowing from 250 to 300 barrels of oil per day.

Maps of the property can be seen at the offices of the Company, where further information will be given.
By order of the Board,
P. G. FENNING, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE EAST RIVER BANK WILL ORganize as soon as practicable as a National Bank, with the capital increased to $500,000.

Having a surplus of over 40 per cent., a dividend in stock of 25 per cent. will be made to present shareholders; the remainder of the surplus will be participated in by the increased stock.

The subscription book is now open at the bank, No. 680 Broadway.
By order of the board.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this company will be held at this office on MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1865.
Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM

WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,
No. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 29,
OFFER FOR SALE
OIL STOCKS,

McKINLEY,	BUCHANAN,
BERGEN COAL AND OIL,	CONSOLIDATED,
OCEANIC,	HIGHGATE,
RYND FARM,	FOUNTAIN,
EXCELSIOR,	CLIFTON,
NORTHERN LIGHT,	NORTH AMERICAN,
MANHATTAN,	UNITED STATES,
GUILD FARM,	CENTRAL,
GREAT WESTERN	CONSOLIDATED.

All of which we can recommend as good investments at present prices. Having personally examined the oil regions of Pennsylvania will cheerfully furnish information to parties desiring to invest.

SALES MADE AT THE REGULAR
PETROLEUM STOCK BOARD,
at their two sessions, daily, 11½ o'clock A. M. and P. M.
ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

THE
EMPIRE CITY OIL COMPANY.
CAPITAL..........................$400,000
100,000 SHARES..........PAR VALUE $4 EACH
OFFICE, NO. 69 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

The subscription book will positively close on or about the 8th day of February, 1865.

A limited number of shares can be had at the
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.
BOARD OF TRUSTEES:
ISAAC O. BARKER, Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
SAMUEL BARTON, Cashier Atlantic Mail S. S. Co
N. B. LABAU, No. 69 Wall-st.
WILLIAM B. ALLEN, Allaire Works.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, No. 130 Broadway.
JEREMIAH SIMONSON, Greenpoint.
H. M. KINNIE, Kinnie & Carver, No. 17 Broad-st.
J. VAN ORDEN, East River Bank.
SMITH BARKER, Jr., No. 5 Bowling-green.
OFFICERS:
N. B. LABAU, President.
W. H. HUBBARD, Secretary.
SMITH BARKER, Jr., Treasurer.
BANKS & ANDERSON, Attorneys.

This company have EIGHT WELLS and two Oil Refineries now in operation. A large cash capital has been provided for in the organization of the company, which, with the improvements already existing, insure permanent success. Prospectus, with full particulars, can be had at the office of the company, No. 69 Wall-st.

Agents to receive subscriptions:
Messrs. GARSCHE & MINTON, No. 3 Broad-st.
N. T. HUBBARD, No. 27 Front-st.
KINNIE & CARVER, No. 17 Broad-st.

VERMILYE & CO. OFFER FOR SALE AT PAR,
MORRIS & ESSEX RAILROAD CO.
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, OF $100, $500 AND $1,000,
REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS,
With Coupons payable in New-York, and with provision for a Sinking Fund for their redemption at maturity.

The Morris and Essex Railroad is now extending its road to Easton, and at that point will connect with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, with the Lehigh Canal Company's Road, now in the course of construction and nearly completed, and with the East Pennsylvania Railroad, which is proposed to be extended from Allentown to Easton.

These roads will supply the Morris and Essex Railroad, immediately upon its completion, with an immense tonnage for transportation, and it must become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh and Eastern Schuylkill regions, and will also form a part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago, and the Great West generally, via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania Central, and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road completed and in course of completion, and upon the branch from Denville to Newark, from the Hudson River, at Hoboken, to the Delaware River, at Philipsburgh, including all rights, real estate, rolling stock and other property of the company.

DIVIDENDS

DIVIDEND.

SAFEST AND CHEAPEST SYSTEM OF INSURANCE.

FOURTH CONSECUTIVE SCRIP DIVIDEND OF SIXTY PER CENT.

WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 172 BROADWAY, corner Maiden-lane,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1865.

CASH CAPITAL..............................$400,000
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, Feb. 1, 1865...$660,000

A DIVIDEND OF (10) TEN PER CENT.
is this day declared, payable on demand in cash to stockholders.

Also, an Interest Dividend of (6) SIX PER CENT. on outstanding Scrip, payable 15th March, in cash.

ALSO,

A Scrip Dividend of (60) SIXTY PER CENT. on the earned Premiums of Policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st January, 1865. BEING THE FOURTH CONSECUTIVE SCRIP DIVIDEND OF SIXTY PER CENT. DECLARED BY THIS COMPANY SINCE ITS ADOPTION OF THE PARTICIPATING SYSTEM. The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after 15th March prox.
GEO. C. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.
WM. A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books will remain closed until the 30th Jan. inst.
By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Jan. 21, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of 3½ Per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an Interest Dividend of 6 Per Cent., on the Scrip issues, payable to the holders thereof, on and after the 14th day of February next, all free of Government tax.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1865.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent., (free from Government tax,) has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Wednesday, 1st day of February next.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
By order of the board.
N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 98 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1865.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST Dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent., (3½,) free of Government tax, will be payable to the stockholders of this company on and after Feb. 1.
W. A. BREWER, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. E. H. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared payable on and after the 10th of February.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 4 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1865.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE OHIO PETROLEUM COMPANY have declared a dividend on its capital stock of Two Per Cent., from the earnings of the company for the month of January, payable at the office of the company on or after the 10th February, to shareholders of record on the 31st January, 1865.
ALLEN D. VORCE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. has been this day declared, payable on demand, free of Government tax.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1865.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday, Feb. 13. H. W. FORD, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU-st., N. Y. OPEN EVERY DAY, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAYS and TUESDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (free from Government tax) allowed.
JAMES C. STONEALL, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

The New-York Times, Sunday, February 5 1865.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:
MORNING STAR.......Nelson..........Saturday, Feb. 18.
GUIDING STAR.......Knapp...........Saturday, Feb. 25.
EVENING STAR.......Bell............Saturday, March 4.
MORNING STAR.......Nelson..........Saturday, March 18
GUIDING STAR.......Knapp...........Saturday, March 25
EVENING STAR.......Bell............Saturday, April 1.
DAY STAR...........(Building.)
At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.
The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 90 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:
WASHINGTON..........3,204 tons.....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE...........3,204 tons.....900-horse power
EUROPE..............(Afloat).......900-horse power
FRANCE..............(Afloat).......900-horse power
NAPOLEON III........(Building)...1,100-horse power
Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
LAFAYETTE.......WEDNESDAY..........March 1.
WASHINGTON......WEDNESDAY..........March 29.
First Cabin, (including table wine)..............$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)........$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 8.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 15.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 22.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 1.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 8.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 15.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..............................$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..............................80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..............................$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..............................65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Feb. 27, and SATURDAY, March 25.
Passage money to Nassau..........................$45
Passage money to Havana..........................$50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
Passengers must have passports.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.
THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.
THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,
JOHN J. ROE, President,
is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.
This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.
One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.
J. EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA—Lewis.......................Tuesday, Feb. 7
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $125 in currency; Steerage, $45 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN STEERAGE RATES.
The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:
Feb. 13..........COSTA RICA..............TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Feb. 23..........OCEAN QUEEN.................WEIR.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
March 3..........NORTH STAR.................SLOCUM.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF CORK...............SATURDAY.........Feb. 11
CITY OF LONDON.............SATURDAY.........Feb. 18
ETNA.......................SATURDAY.........Feb. 25
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin..............$80 | Steerage..............$30
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....34
First Cabin to Paris......95 | Steerage to Paris......40
First Cabin to Hamburg....90 | Steerage to Hamburg....37
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.—Short route, low prices.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. BABCOCK, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA,
Capt. BARTON,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The new and splendid steamship MORO CASTLE, R. Adams, Master, will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on Feb. 15.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
VARICK AND DOMINICK-STS.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Joseph J. Marvin, Esq., Referee:
VARICK AND DOMINICK-STS.—The five desirable lots, with the brick and frame buildings thereon, on the northeast corner of Varick and Dominick sts., known as Nos. 124 and 126 Varick-st., and Nos. 15, 17 and 17½ Dominick-st.—50 feet on Varick-st. by 100 feet deep.
Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.
MR. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., Auctioneers and Commission Merchants—Established 1833.—Auction Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds, &c. Special attention given to sales of Household Furniture, at the residences of owners.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED property on Greenwich, Washington and East 19th-st., and on Waverley-place.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on MONDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executor of John S. Martin, deceased—
GREENWICH AND WASHINGTON STS.—The lot of ground situate on the westerly side of Greenwich-st., running through to and fronting on the easterly side of Washington-st., being 160 feet in depth and 25 feet in front on each street, and known as No. 450 Greenwich-st. and No. 487 Washington-st; said property is 25 feet south of Desbrosses-st.
WAVERLEY-PLACE.—The three and a half story brick house and lot on the southerly side of Waverley-place, 151 feet west of 6th-av., and known as No. 144. The house is 22.3x50 feet, and contains gas and Croton water. Lot 22.3x98.9.
Maps at No. 5½ Pine-st.

DENTISTRY.

DR. VAN VLECK, No. 47 BOND-ST., THE cheapest dentist in New-York. No other than the best quality of work done.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETSER, General Superintendent.
J. C. CALHOUN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

CHANGE OF TIME.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
From foot Murray-st., daily at 3¼ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.
Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.
Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 9 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Tom's River, &c.
Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11.15 A. M.

PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Perth Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 5:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.
JERSEY CITY, Jan. 21, 1865.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Tickets may be procured at the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn. Baggage checked from the residence to all points on this road and its connections.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Jan. 23, 1865, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. Small cars will be run between Chambers and 30th-st. stations. Sunday train 6 P. M.
J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE,
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

REMOVAL.
The Peoples' Line, "New-Jersey Steamboat Company," have removed from the foot of Cortlandt-st. to their spacious new offices, Pier No. 41, south side Canal-st., where on the opening of navigation, they will be happy to transport passengers and freight as heretofore.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1865.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEEL.—AS OUR STOCK OF ENGLISH STEEL must positively be sold before the 1st of May next, WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO MAKE SALES TO CONSUMERS AND OTHERS AT MUCH LESS THAN THE PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION—which consists of Extra Best Cast Machinery, Blister Spring, &c., &c., equal to any make in this market, and WARRANTED.
D. LITTLEJOHN & CO., No. 24 Cliff-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the city to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn, Long Island, N. Y.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.
TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!
TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!
Housekeepers should buy their Teas, Coffees, &c., at the GREAT "CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE," where all goods are guaranteed free from adulteration, and sold cheap for cash only. THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.
Wholesale Department No. 262 Greenwich-st.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

CRANDALL'S SPRING HORSE.
Children's carriages, gigs, propellers, &c., &c., neatly altered and repaired at the manufactory, No. 130 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

OFFICIAL.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1865.
INFORMATION HAS BEEN RECEIVED at this department from Mr. Edward H. Kingsbury, the Consul of the United States at Algiers, France, of the death of Miss MATILDA STAFFORD, at Philippeville, in the Province of Constantine. She was a former resident of the State of New-York.

CIDER VINEGAR—REALLY PURE AND FIRST QUALITY.—For sale in packages of from one to forty gallons, for family use.
Call and examine. W. KNAPP,
No. 91 Hudson-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LARGE STOCK ALWAYS on hand at lower prices than at any other establishment in the city. B. KLABER'S Mantel Works, No. 100 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

STUART'S REFINED SUGAR.—LOAF, crushed, ground, granulated, white A and C sugars, for immediate delivery; also yellow refined sugar for sale at the office of the Refinery, No. 169 Chambers-st.

SHODDY.—10,000 POUNDS NEW, DARK BLUE army clippings, kersey and flannel, for sale by A. P. HARD, No. 44 Beekman-st.

EMPTY QUICKSILVER FLASKS WANTED and highest cash price paid for same by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BREWERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, the fixtures of brewery now occupied by HOWARD & FULLER, corner Plymouth and Jay sts., Brooklyn, in whole or part, consisting of boiler, engine, pumps, vats, Baudelot cooler, troughs, puncheons, &c. The premises will also be to let. Suitable for manufacturing purposes. Possession immediately.

TO DISABLED SOLDIERS.—IF YOU HAVE the use of one hand, and want to make an honest living, call on or address A. HODGMAN, No. 52 Crosby-st., and he will tell you how you can easily make $4 to $10 every day.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.—STEAM ENGINES and boilers, stationary and portable, of all sizes. Also, several marine boilers, in perfect order. Apply to P. CASSIDY, Nos. 4 to 10 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, near New Chambers st. Ferry.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE, BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.
RAVENSWOOD—House and grounds, $16,000.
IRVINGTON, N. J.—Elegant place, $35,000.
FAIRFIELD, CONN.—House and 6 acres, $18,000.
KINDERHOOK—House and 26 acres, $20,000.
RYE—Elegant house and 16 acres, 45,000.
RIVERDALE—Elegant house and 6 acres, $20,000.
HYDE PARK—A number of desirable places.
NEW LOTS, L. I.—An elegant residence, $25,000.
YONKERS—A number of desirable places.
STATEN ISLAND—and all sections of the country—desirable farms and country seats.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE—One of the most desirable cottages in the city, located on the southerly side of DeKalb-av., 100 feet east of Throop-av. This house is new, built in the best manner, has the modern conveniences, and will be sold cheap. DeKalb-av. cars pass the door every few minutes. A splendid brown-stone front house in Hewes st., near Lee-av. Church. It is three stories, attic, basement and sub-cellar; is finished in the most complete, elegant and thorough manner. It contains sixteen rooms—is in perfect order. The valuable store No. 242 Fulton-av. A neat two-story and basement brick house on DeKalb-av., near Nostrand-av. A two-story cottage house on Park-av., near Tompkins-av. Apply to
JOHNSON & SPADER, Lumber Dealers,
Corner Kent-av. and Hewes-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE HOUSE AND lot known as No. 45 Concord-st., five minutes' walk from Fulton ferry. The house is built in the best manner, and of the best materials, and has marble mantles, gas and water throughout, with range and furnace; size 21 feet 6 inches by 50; lot 83 feet; to which a plot of 34 feet 6 inches in depth, by 21 feet 6 inches in width, can be added, if desired. For permits to view premises, apply to S. HONDLOW, Montague st., near Court, Brooklyn, or to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall st., J uncey Court, New-York.

FOR SALE—LOW, THE HANDSOME THREE-story, high-stoop house No. 99 Macdougal-st., three rooms deep, two bath-rooms, water-closets, &c.; handsome chandeliers in parlor, &c.; house 25x65, lot 25x100. Also three high-stoop, three-and-a-half-story houses, with all conveniences, baths, &c.; south side West 24th-st., Nos. 122, 122½ and 124; size 16 feet 8x50, lots 16x85 feet; possession May 1. Apply to S. L. SOLOMON, No. 369 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN NEW-Jersey, 25 miles from the city by rail; near a depot; large double house, large barn, stables, carriage-house, and other outbuildings; 10 acres of choice land, orchard of 250 apple trees, 50 choice pears, 75 grape-vines, cherries, plums, peaches and small fruit in abundance, all in full bearing. Apply to WM. BRINE, No. 108 Broad-st., up stairs, rear office.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE two 3-story and attic dwellings, Nos. 114 Congress-st. and 120 Amity-st., Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from the South Ferry. Both have the modern improvements and are in good order. Also, two lots on the east side of Henry st., between Amity and Congress sts., 25x100 feet. For terms apply to A. H. COX, executor, No. 696 Broadway, N. Y., or Henry-st., corner of Amity-st., Brooklyn.

FORSALE.—AT LITCHFIELD, CONN., A FINE country residence; about three acres in garden and meadow; large substantial house, 26 rooms and outbuildings well shaded, 4 miles from depot, 5 hours from New-York. Price $3,900; terms easy. For photographic views apply to ADAMS & CO., No. 983 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HIGH-STOOP brown-stone 4-story house, on 14th-st., near 5th-av., with stable and extra lot on the rear. House decorated and painted throughout in a tasteful and artistic manner and containing all the modern improvements. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE BROWN-STONE THREE-story and basement houses, deep lots and court-yard, with all modern improvements, at Nos. 59, 61 and 63 Second-place, Brooklyn. Price $7,000. Apply after 6 P. M. to THOMAS J. STEWART, No. 116 West 21st-st.

FOR SALE—THREE BRICK HOUSES AND lots, in 81st-st.; three-story basement and subcellar brown-stone basement and trimmings; all modern improvements. Apply on the premises, third house west of 3d-av., or to GEO. MARINOR, No. 234 South-st.

FOR SALE—THAT BEAUTIFUL AND UNIQUE cottage-house at the northeast corner of Park av. and 34th-st. The house is in perfect order from cellar to garret, is arranged in the most commodious manner, with dining-room, drawing-room, &c., on the first floor. Stable attached. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE FARM OF 60 ACRES, good land, 1¼ miles from Tuckahoe Station, Harlem Railroad, and 2 miles from Mount Vernon, New-Haven road, will be sold cheap, or exchanged for New-York or Brooklyn property if applied for soon.
J. VAN BUREN, No. 34 Pine-st.

FARMING LAND AT FLATBUSH, L. I.—For sale, 32 acres of land in the town of Flatbush, L. I., being a wood lot, from which most of the wood has been cut; can in a short time, and at small expense, be made a valuable farm. Address or apply to N. L. ZABRISKIE, No. 15 Court-street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASE-ment house and lot No. 112 West 32d-st; house 22 by 36; lot 25 by 100. Also, four-story English basement house 18.6 by 50; lot one-half the block; No. 94 West 25th-st., 6th and 7th avs. Inquire of E. K. ADAMS or J. PANGBURN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE high-stoop dwelling-house, 20x50; lot 80 feet; in good order with all modern improvements, 2d-av., between 48th and 49th sts. Price $10,000. Possession at short notice. Apply to WM. P. LYON, No. 537 Pearl st.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE—On Putnam-av., Madison and Monroe sts., between Marcy and Tompkins avs., Brooklyn; Fulton and De Kalb-av. cars pass the property; terms easy. Apply to T. A. HALLIDAY, No. 72 Beaver-st., at 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY on 5th-av., (north of 23d-st.,) extending through to and fronting on Broadway. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, No. 162 East 17th-st. (Stuyvesant-square,) 23 feet 6 inches by 65 feet; lot, half the block. JAS. E. WEIR, No. 17 Maiden-lane.

A VALUABLE WATER POWER AND MACHINERY for sale or to rent. For particulars inquire of HENRY KEELER, South Salem, Westchester Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC brick house, with lot, No. 139 Greene-st. Lot 19.7x103. Apply to S. D. ROBERTS, No. 60 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME FIRST-class dwelling on 34th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT ON GREENE-st., between Prince and Houston sts. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FO SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WEST-st., with L on Perry-st., including bulkhead and water rights. Price $15,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A STORE OF ABOUT 80 to 100 feet deep, and 25 feet wide, situated between Murray and Canal sts. and Church and Elm sts. Address T. P., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY, ENGLISH basement house, No. 66 West 35th-st. It is complete, with all the modern improvements. Apply to JASPER E. CORNING, No. 30 Platt-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, FOUR LOTS ON the southwest corner of Fulton and Franklin avs. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE HOUSE AND lot No. 97 Sackett-st. Apply to JOHN A. LYDECKER, No. 107 Union-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front dwelling on 34th-st., opposite the Blind Asylum. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

TO LET.

COUNTRY SEATS TO LET BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.
ELIZABETH, N. J.—Large house and grounds, $1,200.
FLUSHING, L. I.—Cottage and 5 acres, $700.
GREENWICH, CONN.—Cottage and 3 acres, $1,000.
BLOOMINGDALE ROAD—House and 9 acres, $1,500.
YONKERS—Elegant place, (furnished,) per month, $500.
WILTON—Furnished cottage, $1,200.
FORT WASHINGTON—House and 50 acres, $3,500.
FIFTH AVENUE—Corner First-place, Brooklyn, 2,500.
FORDHAM—Furnished house, $1,200.
WEST MORRISANIA—Elegant residence, $2,000.

HOUSES IN BROOKLYN TO RENT OR SELL:
5 genteel new brick houses on Pacific-st., between Washington and Grand avs.; rent to private family $450, or will sell low. Apply at houses from 11 to 1.
8 three-story and basement brick houses on Canton-st., fronting on City Park, corner of Park-av. Will be sold low.
2 frame cottage houses on Sands-st., between Gold-st. and Hudson-av. Will be sold low. Apply at office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, New-York, about 12 M.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Tubby Hook, to let or lease, with or without furniture; it has gas and water, and all modern conveniences, together with five acres of ground, carriage house, gardener's house, and all necessary outbuildings; beautifully situated, seven minutes' walk from Hudson River Railroad station, and thirty minutes by rail from 30th-st. depot; five miles from Central Park. Apply to
F. S. THOMPSON, No. 50 Warren-st.

BROADWAY.—TO BE LEASED FOR TWENTY years, with renewals, the valuable property of Nos. 478, 480 and 482 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts, extending through and including No. 40 Crosby-st., being 73 feet front on Broadway and 25 feet front on Crosby-st., containing about 10,000 square feet of land. The situation and size of the above is well adapted for a bank or other large institution. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCES TO LET, LEASE OR FOR SALE—At Great Neck, L. I., on the water, seventeen miles from the city; ten and eighteen rooms; stables, gardens, ice-houses, (filled,) shade, bathing, &c.; good roads; steamboat from Peck-slip, railroad now building. Apply to SAMUEL T. SKIDMORE, Esq., No. 66 Wall-st., or on the premises to E. L. TREDWELL.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON—IN HAMILTON PARK, near the ferry, several first-class villas to rent, of English, French and Italian architecture, about ten rooms, water, gas, wash-tubs, dumb-waiters, bath-rooms and other conveniences; perfectly healthy and views unsurpassed. Apply to M. HAMILTON, No. 132 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—Three minutes' walk from Wall or South ferries, near Brooklyn Heights. For particulars apply at No. 52 Stone-st., or No. 85 Pearl-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
BOOTH'S HAMLET,
Now in the TWELFTH WEEK
of a career of unbroken succession and undiminished success, and which has been enthroned by the enthusiastic fiat of the people and the press as
A PERMANENT INSTITUTION,
is presented EVERY NIGHT,
with ITS SPLENDID CAST
and SUPERB SCENERY.
"ONE OF THE NOBLEST PIECES OF DRAMATIC ART EVER SEEN IN ANY LAND OR IN ANY AGE. WE TRUST IT WILL NOT BE WITHDRAWN UNTIL EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN THE COMMUNITY HAS SEEN IT."—*New-York Herald.*
Doors open at 6¾; commences at 7½. Seats may be secured for any number of days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
TWENTY-FOURTH WEEK.
LAST NIGHTS OF J. E. OWENS,
AS
PAUL PRY and THE LIVE INDIAN,
which continue to realize from the general admiration
THE HIGHEST AND RICHEST TRIUMPHS.
THE HOUSE IS EVERY NIGHT CROWDED.
Those who would make sure of seats at night should
SECURE THEM IN ADVANCE.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6,
Third week of Poole's comedy,
PAUL PRY.
MR. JOHN E. OWENS..........as..........PAUL PRY.
Thirty seventh night of the screaming extravaganza,
THE LIVE INDIAN.
MR. JOHN E. OWENS.....as.....THE LIVE INDIAN
Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ OF NEW-YORK.
THE ANNUAL GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL
will take place at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON THURSDAY, FEB. 16, 1865.
The most extensive preparations have been made by the committee to render this ball, as usual, both in regard to carnival jests and masquerade processions, as also respecting other arrangements, the eclat of the season.
Like on former occasions, two orchestras, consisting of one hundred of the best musicians, under the direction of Mr. A. Bernstein, will alternately perform, without interruption, the newest and most excellent ball and promenade music. A set of entirely new decorations have been expressly painted by Mr. Maximilian, affording the visitor a charming and brilliant view of the Academy.
SUPPER WILL BE SERVED A LA CARTE.
The detailed floor arrangements for the evening will be made known by placards, posted in the ballroom.
To prevent overcrowding, only a limited number of tickets, at $5 for one gentleman and one lady, and extra ladies' tickets at $2 each, will be issued, and can be obtained, only by way of introduction, through the members of the Liederkranz Society, viz.:
Dr. Leilmann, 81 East 4th-st.; Max Goepp, 137 Broadway; His Honor Mayor Gunther; Oswald Ottendorfer, 17 Chatham-st.; C. Amann, 105 Wall-st.; Eugene Ballin, 24 Exchange-place; Frederick Kapp, 122 Broadway; Hermann Baltzer, 50 Exchange-place; H. Goettel, 58 Exchange place; M. Grashof, 19 Platt-st.; Chas Holzapfel, 52 Exchange-place; Emil Sauer, 46 Exchange-place; W. Baretto, Broad-st.; Chas. Hauselt, 39 Spruce-st.; S. Kaufmann, 39 Nassau-st.; A. Goeling, 76 Beaver st.; G. Varrelmann, 6 Hanover-st.; H. Tellkampf, 49 Beaver-st.; A. H. Brabe, 37 Ferry-st.; L. A. Grasse, 320 Greenwich-st.; Otto Ernst, 62 Bowery; Col. Burger, 58 Bowery; H. Greiffenhagen, 96 Reade-st.; Wm. Steinway, 71 East 14th-st.; Philipp Bissinger, President German Savings Bank; Jacob Windmuller, German Savings Bank; Wm. Jellinghaus, Lafarge House; H. Meyn, 24 Forsyth-st.; Dr. Voss, 33 West 14th-st.; E. Schuberth, 98 Spring-st.; C. E. Dodge, 81 Columbia-st., and others.
The following regulations will be strictly adhered to:
No tickets sold at the door, and none received which do not bear the name of the gentleman introduced and the member introducing. Tickets, without exception, not transferable. The check attached to each ticket will be demanded at the door, the ticket itself to be retained by the holder and to be shown to the committee in the ball-room, if requested.
The most rigid control will be maintained.
GEORGE NEMBACH, Sec.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES—BEEF CATTLE.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, NO. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1865.
SEALED PROPOSALS (in triplicate) will be received by the undersigned at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 7th proximo, for supplying BEEF CATTLE for the use of the United States Army, to be delivered at the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, New-York City, or at some other convenient point in or in the near vicinity of the City of New-York, to be designated by the undersigned, and in such number as may from time to time be required, not exceeding one thousand head in any calendar month from the 15th of February, 1865, to the 1st of April, 1865; notice to be given to the contractor on SATURDAY of each week, on his application at this office, of the number of cattle he shall be required to deliver during the following week.
As the cattle will be required for shipment, none but *first quality* of oxen or steers, entirely free from all blemishes or imperfections, and not less than three years old, will be received; and no lot of cattle, the average gross weight of which is not as high as twelve hundred and seventy-five pounds, nor any bullock of less gross weight than twelve hundred pounds. The exact gross weight of each bullock to be ascertained by the scales; time of weighing to be determined by the Inspector on the part of the United States, Mr. George Starr, whose certificate of inspection, stating the number of cattle delivered, their weight, &c., will constitute the voucher, on presentation of which the accounts will be paid, when funds are in hands for the purpose. Each proposal, to be entertained, must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and be in the following form:
"I, A— B—, of the city or town of —, county of —, State of—, hereby propose to deliver to the Subsistence Department of the U. S. Army, at the Washington Drove Yards, New-York City, or other point in or near said city, to be designated, such number of Beef Cattle, not exceeding *one thousand* head, in any calendar month, of the quality, condition, &c., described in the advertisement above posted, as I may from time to time be required to furnish on due notification, at — cents per pound, gross weight."
To be subscribed by two responsible sureties, as follows:
"We, the undersigned, hereby agree that should the above bid be accepted, we will give our bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars that the contract shall be fulfilled.
"———, ———."
Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for that purpose.
The ability of the sureties to respond in the sum of ten thousand dollars must be certified by the U. S. District Attorney or other proper officer—such certificate to accompany the proposal.
Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle."
The right exists with the United States to reject any or all the bids that shall not be regarded as satisfactory.
All bidders to be present at the opening.
H. F. CLARKE,
Col., A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
CLOTHING BUREAU, QR. M. GENL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1865.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York, until 12 o'clock M., WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst., for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York,
Six Mule Wagon Harness Complete.
To be made according to specifications, which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantity they propose to furnish, and the shortest time in which they can deliver it.
All proposals should be accompanied by a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of a contract.
The United States reserve the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Harness," and addressed to
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. Gen., New-York City.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 20, 1864.
PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE,
for the United States Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland and other ports on the coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C.; Savannah, Ga., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
E. D. CHAPMAN,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

ASSISTANT Q. M. OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 27, 1865.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED daily at this office, for the furnishing of this department with:
CORN,
OATS,
HAY AND STRAW.
Parties will specify in their propositions how the Hay and Straw is baled, and whether the Grain is sacked or in bulk. E. D. CHAPMAN, Captain and Q. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CERTIFIED CHECK ON BANK OF New-York, for five thousand dollars, gold, drawn by M. Morgan's Sons, to own order, dated Jan. 21.
Number of check, 7,084.
Number of certificate, 1,441.
Payment has been stopped.
The finder will receive a liberal reward.
MEYER & GREVE, No. 52 Exchange-place.

DOG LOST.—REWARD—STRAYED ON FRI-day morning last, from No. 146 East 31st-st., near 2d-av., an old, rough Scotch Terrier, dark gray back, white and tan head, breast and legs—few teeth left—answers to the name of "JACK;" name and address on the collar. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it as above.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN, A furnished room, with board, between 8th and 24th sts. Would prefer a private family, where they could enjoy the comforts of a home. References exchanged. Address Box No. 126, Post-office.

BROOKLYN.—A SUITE OF ROOMS WITH board, on first floor of No. 16 Clinton-st., to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, from Saturday next.

BOARD.—ROOMS ON PARLOR FLOOR, SUITA-ble for two or three persons; also, room for single gentleman. Dinner at 6. No. 34 West 29th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.
DRAMA! SPECTACLE! FARCE!
AFTERNOON AT 3.
A NEW AND SPLENDID DRAMA,
founded on the Opera "Il Trovatore," entitled
AZUCENA;
OR, THE
GIPSY'S VENGEANCE.
FULL OF ROMANCE,
EXCITING IN INCIDENT
POWERFUL IN INTEREST,
from opening to close.
GREAT DANCING GIRAFFE—TONY DENIER.
EVENING AT 7½.
In compliance with repeated solicitations the management will
REPRODUCE THE GORGEOUS SPECTACLE,
RING OF FATE;
OR,
FIRE! AIR! EARTH! AND WATER!
WITH ALL THE
PERFECTION AND EFFECT
which characterized its former representation here.
Previous to the play, the laughable farce,
THE STAGE-STRUCK YANKEE.
MORNING AT 11.
PUNCH AND JUDY,
a celebrated professor from London.
COMIC SONGS, ELEGANT DANCES, &c.
PROF. HUTCHINGS—LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
TWO FAT WOMEN—1,400 POUNDS.
LIVING SKELETON,
GIANT BOY—EIGHT FEET HIGH.
MAMMOTH MONKEY,
THE DRILL.
WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS
TWO GLASS STEAM-ENGINES IN MOTION.
Circassian Girl, Dwarf, Albino Boy, Living Otters, French Moving Figures, Aquaria, Menagerie, and a million other curiosities.
Admission 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 7½
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6,
AND EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
GRAND MATINEES
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½,
THE SEVENTH
AND POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
OF THE GREAT COMIC PANTOMIME OF
HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD,
with its
GORGEOUS SCENIC AND MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
COMIC SCENES AND INCIDENTS,
which have afforded unequaled delight to
THOUSANDS NIGHTLY.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF THE
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PROGRAMME.
NEW HYPPODRAMATIC MARVELS
AND WONDERS OF THE ARENA,
BY THE MATCHLESS COMPANY
OF GLITTERING STAR ARTISTS.
UNRIVALED IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
NOTICE.—Positively the last week of
BLUE BEARD! BLUE BEARD!
as the new and original Comic Burlesque and Pantomime, which has been
MONTHS IN PREPARATION,
with new scenery, costumes, appointments and
UNPRECEDENTED EFFECTS,
will be produced on
MONDAY, Feb. 13.

WALLACK'S.
BENEFIT OF MR. JOHN GILBERT,
TUESDAY, FEB. 7,
when will be produced, (first time in three years,)
Boucicault's Popular Comedy,
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.
BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 33 SCHERMERHORN-ST., BROOKLYN.
Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Just published, a pamphlet containing a complete description of the fashionable quadrilles and 80 figures of the German cotillion. Remit 25 cents for a copy.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.
Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y., at 8 o'clock. Call for a circular.

NEW CLASSES FORMING AT J. H. SEARING'S private academy, No. 293 4th-av., near 23d-st. A private class exclusive for the practice of all the various round dances. Lessons every day.

INSTRUCTION.

NATIONAL CONSERVATORY FOR MUSICAL INSTRUCTION in the City of New-York.
There are a few vacancies in the
VIOLIN CLASSES
under the tuition of
MR. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER AND BROTHER.
Likewise in the
SINGING, FLUTE, GUITAR AND MELODEON CLASSES.
TERMS, FIVE DOLLARS PER QUARTER.
Subscriptions must be paid at the office of the Conservatory, No. 30 Cooper Institute, on or before Feb. 8.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A Boarding-School for boys, 16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson. Circulars at W. H. Arthur & Co.'s, No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or address
BENJAMIN MASON, Principal.

DR. JOHN B. MOORE'S MATHEMATICAL, French and English School, No. 923 Broadway, corner 21st-st., will commence the second session Feb. 1. Pupils thoroughly prepared by competent teachers for business or college. Semi-annual examinations. Inspection invited.

BARLOW'S COMMERCIAL AND ART ACADEMY, No. 923 Broadway; thorough instruction in book-keeping, penmanship, drawing, painting, arithmetic, &c. All kinds of ornamental penmanship executed to order. Apply before 10 A. M., or after 3 P. M.

BARLOW'S COMMERCIAL AND ART ACADEMY—No. 923 Broadway.—Instruction given in penmanship, book-keeping, drawing, painting and arithmetic. Application to be made before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M. Ornamental penmanship executed to order.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Pupils prepared for college, business, West Point and the Naval School. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. L. LOCKWOOD.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—(Classical, Commercial and French,) No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GT. BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars. JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Term commences Feb. 13. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 212 5th-av. GEO. C. ANTHON.

TEACHERS.

A LADY FROM PARIS, WHO HAS MUCH experience in teaching, wishes a position as visiting governess, or would give private lessons in French; the lady teaches the sciences, history, literature, &c., on the newest Parisian system, having also the advantage of knowing several European languages. Address S. J., No. 90 East 17th-st.

A YOUNG LADY, TEACHER OF THE PIANO, desires to add a few more pupils to her class. Orders received at the music-store of P. A. WUNDERMAN, No. 826 Bowery, corner 12th-st.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN OF experience will give private instruction in the classics, mathematics and English branches. Highest references. Address M. A., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE DRAFT TO BE ENFORCED.
QUOTA OF THE CITY OVER 20,000.
Gentlemen liable to draft should register their names on the book of the association where alien and veteran substitutes will be mustered into the army, and their exemption papers correctly procured through the Provost-Marshals of their districts without any charge in advance or any inconvenience to them whatever. For reference, published lists are on file at the rooms of the association of over five hundred names of well-known business men in all the districts of the city, who have availed themselves of the facilities and procured their substitutes in advance, without any delay, and actually at less cost than anywhere else in the city, at the Office of the Merchants', Bankers' and General Volunteer and Substitutes' Recruiting Association, No. 426 Broadway, New-York.

MILITARY AND NAVAL BANKING OFFICE.
L. BROWN & CO., NO. 2 PARK-PLACE,
Under Broadway Bank.
Officers' accounts cashed, ordnance and clothing returns made out, and clearances obtained. Discharged soldiers paid all claims collected.

SUBSTITUTES FURNISHED.—PERSONS residing in the Second and Third Congressional Districts, Brooklyn, Kings Co., can be furnished with SUBSTITUTES, on short notice and reasonable terms, by applying at No. 45 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, up stairs. References can be given to hundreds of persons whom we have furnished. Remember the office is up stairs.

VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES wanted for cavalry, artillery and garrison duty; the highest bounties paid cash; relief tickets for families. Largest premiums paid agents and runners presenting recruits, at No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

ARMY AND NAVY CLAIM AND PENSION AGENCY.—Certificates of non-indebtedness, bounty, pension, and arrears of pay obtained. GEO. D. WALKER, (late Capt. U. S. A.,) No. 8 Tryon-row, N. Y. Box No. 5,343 Post office.

NAVAL OFFICERS RECENTLY APPOINTED will be paid a bounty. L. BROWN & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Park-place.

THE DRAFT.—EXEMPTION PAPERS ATTEND-ed to at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 3, first floor.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
Director..............................MAX MARETZEK
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVENING, Feb. 6, at 8,
(THIRD SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT,)
IL TROVATORE,
with its extraordinary cast, including
CAROZZI-ZUCCHI,
MORENSI,
MASSIMILIANI,
BELLINI,
WEINLICH.
Conductor..............................MAX MARETZEK
On TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, at 8,
FAUST. FAUST. FAUST.
Sig. BELLINI as Mephistopheles for this time only.
WEDNESDAY EVENING—NORMA.
THURSDAY—Opera in Brooklyn—FRA DIAVOLO.
FRIDAY EVENING—LA TRAVIATA.
SIGNORA CARROZZI-ZUCCHI,
for the first time in her great role of
VIOLETTA.
NO MATINEE ON SATURDAY NEXT.
In active rehearsal Verdi's last opera,
LA FORZA DEL DESTINO.

ARION SOCIETY.
The Annual
GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL,
Will come off at the Academy of Music, February 9, 1865.
WIT, HUMOR, FUN!
Tickets at $5, admitting one gentleman and two ladies, (extra ladies' tickets $2,) to be had from all the members of the Society.
Boxes will be sold only by A. Strakosch, No. 11 Broad-st., and H. Nielsen, (Graham, Dorsett & Co.,) No. 116 Centre-st.
THE COMMITTEE:
J. DINGLESTEDT, No. 4 Hanover-st.
W. EDLER, No. 749 Broadway.
E. FIEDLER, No. 50 Cliff-st.
F. FUCHS, No. 56 Reade-st.
F. KAMM, No. 184 Front-st.
EDW. SCHUBERTH, No. 98 Spring-st.
H. STEINWAY, Jr., Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
F. WAIBEL, No. 24 William-st.
JOS. WEHOLE, corner 4th-av. and 14th-st.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE,
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
THIRTY-EIGHTH WEEK
of
HELLER'S
BEST AND MOST WONDROUS PROGRAMME.
SEVEN ILLUSIONS,
TWO MARVELS,
THREE PIANO-FORTE SOLOS,
THREE LESSONS IN MAGIC,
every evening and at the Matinees.
Doors open at 7½. Begin at 8.
Office open daily from 9 till 4.
Matinees on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

THIRD
GRAND MONTHLY CONCERT
OF THE
NATIONAL
PIANO-FORTE ASSOCIATION
AND
CONSERVATORY FOR MUSICAL INSTRUCTION
will be given at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW-YORK,
On SATURDAY EVENING, March 4, 1865.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats, $1. Private boxes $10.
For sale at all music-stores, and at the warerooms of the Association,
NO. 30 COOPER INSTITUTE.

IRVING HALL—CORNER OF IRVING-PLACE and 15th-st.—The Society of the Friends of Progress, finding the accommodations at Dodworth Hall insufficient, will meet as above every SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Brother J. M. PEEBLES will speak on SUNDAY at the usual hours. Seats free.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

STEINWAY & SON
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

$50 SECOND-HAND PIANOS—ONE FOR $50, one for $110, one for $200. Also new pianos very low. CUMMINGS & JENNYS, 726 Broadway.

LECTURES.

REV. SELLA MARTIN WILL DELIVER the second lecture in the course, for the Union Bazaar Association, in aid of the sick and wounded colored soldiers, at Cooper Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, Feb. 8, at 7½ o'clock. Single tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door on the night of the lecture.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.
The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm name of MURPHY & GRISWOLD, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
THOMAS MURPHY,
WM. C. GRISWOLD.
The business will hereafter be conducted by CHAS. ATWOOD, Jr., at No. 22 Walker-st., and we take great pleasure in recommending our old friends and customers to extend their patronage to him.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1865.

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of HENRY A. HEISER & SON is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
HENRY A. HEISER,
HENRY A. HEISER, Jr.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.
HENRY A. HEISER, Jr. will continue the business under the name of HENRY A. HEISER'S SON. HENRY A. HEISER is fully authorized to transact any business for my account, by full power of attorney from me.
HENRY A. HEISER, Jr.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP HERE-tofore existing under the firm of BENTLEY & BURTON, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. The unsettled business of the firm will be closed by the general partners.
NORMAN S. BENTLEY, CHARLES W. BURTON, } General Partners.
WILLIAM J. GORDON, GEORGE A. FELLOWS, SOLOMON D. McMILLAN, } Special Partners.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.
The subscribers have formed a copartnership under the same name, and will continue the wholesale grocery business at the same place, Nos. 14 and 16 Beaver-st.
NORMAN S. BENTLEY,
CHARLES W. BURTON.

THE CONNECTION OF MR. G. VAN RENSSELAER with our firm ceases this day, by its own limitation. VAN RENSSELAER BROTHERS.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE CONNECTION OF GRATZ VAN RENSSELAER with the firm of VAN RENSSELAER BROTHERS, having expired by its own limitation, the undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of GRATZ VAN RENSSELAER & CO., for the transaction of a general stock commission business, at No. 24 Broad-st.
GRATZ VAN RENSSELAER,
S. V. CORTLANDT VAN RENSSELAER.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETO-fore existing under the name and firm of CADY, BROWNELL & CO., No. 503 Broadway, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Messrs. CADY and MORRISON retiring from the same, having sold their interest to the remaining partners, who will continue the business as heretofore, under the name and firm of BROWNELL & MARVIN, who are authorized to sign in liquidation.
IRA L. CADY,
L. T. BROWNELL,
JOS. M. MARVIN,
GEO. H. MORRISON.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM expires this day by limitation. The business will be continued by the undersigned under the name of SCHUYLER, HARTLEY, GRAHAM & CO.
JACOB R. SCHUYLER,
MARCELLUS HARTLEY,
MALCOLM GRAHAM,
HENRY TOMES,
CHARLES W. MAY, Jr.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1865.

THE FIRM OF BROOKS & CUMMINGS, of No. 122 Avenue D, New-York, is dissolved on this date by mutual consent. All the business of said firm to be settled by RUFUS BROOKS.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.
RUFUS BROOKS,
WILLIAM CUMMINGS.
The business will be continued at the same place by the undersigned. R. BROOKS.

FREDERICK A. HARTER AND GEORGE F. NESBITT, Jr., have been admitted partners in our house. The business of the firm will be conducted as heretofore, under the title of
GEORGE F. NESBITT & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

MR. STEPHEN RICH RETIRES THIS day from our firm. JAMES BUCHAN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan 30, 1865.

BALLS.

SECOND ANNUAL BALL OF THE ITALIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, at Irving Hall, FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, for the benefit of the Italian Evening School and of the orphans of volunteers. Tickets $3 each, admitting one gentleman and two ladies, to be had of the Secretaries, No. 1,244 Broadway, and at the principal music-stores. Graffula's and Dodworth's bands have been engaged for the occasion.
A. G. BERTHOUD, President.
L. Z. PERETTI, A. L. SIMONA, } Secretaries.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE MAILS BY THE AFRICA.

Our Foreign Correspondence.

Interesting Summary of News

The Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

The mails by the *Africa*, covering London dates to Jan. 21, reached this city yesterday morning.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Speculations on Recognition and the War—English Feeling on the Slavery Question—The Negro of No Account—Policy of European Governments—Death of Proudhon and Leitch Ritchie—Alarming State of Cardinal Wiseman—Roman Catholic Status in England—Mr. Bright on Suffrage Extension.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 21, 1865.

It is observed that neither England nor France has a Minister at Washington. By the death of Mr. DAYTON the United States are left with only a *Chargé des Affaires* at Paris, and rumor speaks of the recall of Mr. ADAMS to fill a Cabinet appointment at home. It is not for me to say whether these facts have any significance; but I observe that Mr. SCHOFIELD, the colleague of Mr. BRIGHT in the representation of Birmingham, in his speech, a few days ago, very pointedly gave his constituents to understand that in case the recognition of the Confederate States came before Parliament, he should give his vote for recognition. Some hissed, but this did not prevent the usual vote of confidence.

The London *Globe*, in an article copied by the *Times* of this morning, after a review of the past year, expresses the opinion that the Confederacy, without arming its negroes, can carry on the war for four years longer, while by calling the negro element to its aid it could act upon the offensive. I am not called upon to estimate the value of this opinion. The arming and therefore eventual freeing of the slaves is an experiment which will not be tried until it is believed to be necessary, and one of which the result cannot be easily foretold. If it is at last resolved upon it will not be from any encouragement given on this side of the Atlantic. Neither England nor France will recognize Secessia one day the sooner on account of the abolition of slavery. They do not demand nor much believe in such an abolition. The European Powers have recognized the United States when they were nearly all slaveholding States. They recognize the slaveholding States of Spain, Turkey and Brazil. They may as well recognize the South with its seat of government at Richmond as under that at Washington. I do not believe slavery is an appreciable element in the question of recognition, though the successful employment of an army of 250,000 negroes might be a pretty strong one.

The truth is that neither party in England, Federal or Confederate, cares much about the negro question. The purely philanthropic party may care for the negro, and for him only; but the chief partizans of the North wish for the restoration of the Union, and power and influence of the great Republic, with or without slavery, while the Confederate sympathizers have much the same feeling about Southern independence. If the negro can be made to fight as well as raise cotton, and it becomes necessary so to employ him, well and good; but his status and condition is quite a secondary consideration with both parties. Certainly the leading newspapers in England, which advocate the Federal cause, would not change their tone in the least, or cease to advocate the subjugation of the South, if every slave were freed to-morrow by the action of the Confederate Congress, or the Legislatures of the Southern States.

The talk about the recognition of the South on the ground that in had no part in the last election of Mr. LINCOLN seems to me the merest bosh. European Governments are not governed like courts of law, by precedents and quibbles. They do what they suppose to be for their interests, with precious little regard to technicalities. The recognition of the kingdom of Italy, in the face of a dozen treaties, and all sorts of vested and legitimate rights, is a recent case in point. The Danish war is more recent. It is power which Governments recognize, not abstract right. It is the doctrine of *un fait accompli*, which the late Encyclical condemns, but which European Governments, will, notwithstanding, adhere to, and to which even the Pope, protest as he may, is obliged at last to submit. Let Mr. LINCOLN conquer, and his conquest will be recognized. Let Mr. DAVIS make good his defence, and when he no longer needs recognition, he will get plenty. "To him that hath shall be given."

PROUDHON, the most audacious of socialists, who wrote books to prove that property is theft, is dead. LEITCH RITCHIE, a great man of letters, who was for many years connected with Chambers' *Journal*, is also dead. I have expected also to be obliged to announce the death of Cardinal WISEMAN, who has been lying in such danger as to have received the last sacraments. He has been ill for a considerable time of diabetes, but found relief last Summer from the medicinal waters of Vichi. But with the cold weather his disease has returned complicated with erysipelas. It was thought necessary at one time to amputate one of his legs, on account of threatened mortification, but a favorable turn of the disease prevented a resort to this desperate remedy, which could scarcely have been successful. The death of the Cardinal would leave a blank in English society not easily filled, and it is difficult to say who would be his successor, probably Dr. ULLATHORN, the present Bishop of Birmingham.

I am reminded by this subject of a decision just given by the Master of the Rolls—a high judicial office—in the case of a child of a Catholic father and Protestant mother. The Judge held that the salvation of the child was as safe in the Roman Catholic Church as in the Church of England, and *vice versa*. In this respect he held that there was no difference, and he could only regard its temporal welfare by leaving it, for some years, at least, with its mother. This decision marks the present toleration, or perhaps indifference, that exists in the higher classes in England. It shows, also, the influence of High Church, or Puseyite doctrines. Except with the Evangelical section, a Roman Catholic is more respected than any class of Dissenters. And by the whole English Church, a Roman Catholic priest is held to be in holy orders, and he can become a clergyman of the Church of England without reordination, which a Presbyterian minister cannot. I believe the High Church Anglicans like the Roman Catholics better than they do their own Low Church Evangelicals.

Mr. BRIGHT has made another of his great speeches on reform, which means in England the extension of the suffrage. All parties, Mr. BRIGHT said, were pledged to it; the Queen, the Tories, the Whigs, the Liberals, of course, yet by common consent it has been abandoned. Why? Mr. BRIGHT does not tell the reason, but he might have done so. All parties are waiting for the final result of the experiment of an extended suffrage in America. They wait, much as they might have waited for the explosion of the powder-ship at Fort Fisher, before they fitted up one of their own. It is better to watch such experiments than to try them—at least it is cheaper. If it turns out to be safe for everybody to vote, there will be time enough to adopt the practice. But if it should fail, there is no going back, excepting the rough and bloody path of revolution and a military despotism. When the vote of a lord of a million acres can be neutralized by that of the first beggar he meets, his vote becomes of little value, and he is likely to appeal to something stronger or more effectual. Suffrage extension in England depends upon the events of the next few years in America. If the democratic principle shall triumph there, the Government here will hasten to adopt such measures of reform as will stay for a time the popular clamor.

MONADNOCK.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

A REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

THE LAST RESORT OF THE SOUTH.

From the London Globe.

Although the warfare of 1864 has been in favor of the Federals, yet their successes have not been of a decisive character, and vast means of resistance are still left in the hands of the Confederates. Assuming that the determination to conquer is as strong on one side as the determination to resist is on the other, and admitting the superiority of the Federals in resources of all kinds, ashore and afloat, yet there must be in the Confederacy, even if the Richmond Government does not think it expedient to arm the slaves, means of prolonging the contest for several years. By arming the slaves, and subjecting them to the magic influence of military discipline, the Confederates would be in a position to assume the offensive; without arming the slaves, and confining themselves mainly to a defensive war, their position is such that they will be able to sustain themselves for a very long period. But the task is now more difficult than it has ever been, as a brief consideration of the facts will show.

The effect of SHERMAN's two brilliant campaigns in Georgia, and HOOD's disastrous campaign in Tennessee, will probably be to contract the limits of the theatre of war to the country between the Oconee and the Potomac, the sea and the Alleghanies. At the beginning of 1864, the war field was of much greater extent, for its boundaries were the Potomac and the Mississippi, the sea and a line drawn from Harper's Ferry to Memphis. The line of the Tennessee from Knoxville to the Elk River had only just been secured. Mobile was an open port. Georgia was threatened by an invasion of her mountain frontier, but no enemy menaced her coast. In fact she was practically untouched by war. South Carolina had successfully resisted every attempt of the Federals to issue from the fringe of islands on the Charleston coast. LEE's army was on the Rapidan, in a position which MEADE felt obliged to respect. The relative situations of the belligerents have been materially changed by the operations of 1864. A Federal army has traversed Georgia from end to end, and is now seated in her principal coast town. There it is a menace to both Augusta and Charleston. A Confederate army is or was at Corinth, but it is an army just returned from a fruitless campaign, with diminished numbers and *materiel*, even if untouched in *morale*. LEE's army has been compelled to exchange the line of the Rapidan for the line of the Appomatox and the James; and, although a Confederate force, profiting by the folly of the Federal Gen. HUNTER, was able to invade Maryland, the issue of the various encounters in the Shenandoah Valley has been largely in favor of the Federals. They have, at different times, and from different quarters, traversed the whole line of mountain valleys, from Harper's Ferry to Chattanooga, and, although they have been unable to live anywhere upon the line northeast of Knoxville, it should be remarked that they penetrate further and meet with less resistance, every year. In the same way, it should be remarked that, although in this quarter also they hold nothing, yet that between West Tennessee and the Gulf of Mexico, the resistance grows less and less.

From these considerations it may be inferred that the stirring scenes of 1865 will lie in the country between the Oconee and the Lower Potomac. For SHERMAN at Savannah is more formidable than SHERMAN at Atlanta. His troops practically represent a new Federal army, which must materially influence the Confederate combinations for 1865. As he threatens both Augusta and Charleston, while THOMAS is on the northern border of Georgia, having troops enough to cover Tennessee, and some to spare for field operations, it may be inferred that HOOD's army will be brought back as soon as possible to Georgia, for on the Corinth and Mobile line it is out of the new field of war. We may therefore conjecture that HOOD will be drawn within it by an attraction armies cannot resist—danger to essential points—and that it will soon be heard of at Macon, unless, indeed, THOMAS should try to reach Montgomery, in which case HOOD might be detained to oppose him. But the effect of that would be to leave fewer men to oppose SHERMAN on both banks of the Savannah, and to increase his chances in that quarter. The weakness of the Federal situation in Georgia lies in the fact that SHERMAN and THOMAS are not in communication, and that they will operate respectively under the disadvantages of very imperfect concert. SHERMAN's great success in Georgia was due in no small degree to concentration of forces. The Confederates are still operating with all the advantages of what are called interior lines—in other words, their forces are in communication with each other, and can be moved about on shorter lines. Against this advantage must be set their manifest weakness, and the disinclination of many of the people of the three States west of the Savannah to make the last sacrifices to the cause. The effect, however, of SHERMAN's capture of Savannah is to reduce the number of troops which Gen. LEE might be able to dispose of for the defence of Richmond, or an offensive movement northwards. For Augusta may become a new Richmond on the Savannah, and must be defended; and, in any case, very considerable forces must be placed between Augusta and Charleston. At Wilmington, also, or near it, strong bodies must be kept, and on the line between Wilmington and Richmond. In the mountain valleys the war will probably continue to be of a desultory character, yet at any moment, it is plain, from the events of 1864, that Lynchburgh may have to make a call upon Confederate resources which could not be denied. No one can foresee the future in a game so complicated and so liable to unexpected turns as war, but on the basis of present appearances we may conjecture that Lynchburgh, Richmond, Wilmington, Charleston and Augusta, will be the principal points in the field of war for 1865. The advantages on the side of the Confederates are their central position; their railways, yet unbroken; their resources, which in bare necessities, are inexhaustible; their mighty spirit; the vast extent of unreclaimed land; and last, though not least, the reserve fighting power, which, as we believe, they hold in their slaves. It is probable that they have in the field not less than 150,000 white men, and that their opponents muster not fewer than 250,000 men, including the garrison of Washington. We have excluded the armies on both sides west of the Mississippi, as war there has been in something like abeyance for some months. With these resources it will be seen there must be a vast deal of resisting power in the Confederacy, and that, although it is only half what it was two years ago, it is still very formidable. If both sides remain resolute, the war may well go on for four years more.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

From the London Times, Jan. 21.

On Thursday, the somewhat tedious process was commenced of shipping a portion of submarine cable which has been made for this great undertaking, from the works at Greenwich on board the hulk *Iris*, for transference to the *Medway*, and final stowage in the tanks of the *Great Eastern*. The shipment was began early in the morning, and will continue without intermission now until nearly the end of May, by which time it is hoped all will be coiled away snugly on board the great steamship. The total quantity of rope required to connect Valentia with Bull's Bay, Newfoundland, allowing for the "slack" which must run out to prevent too great a strain on the cable, is about 2,300 nautical, or nearly 2,700 statute, miles. With this length a liberal margin is given of nearly 600 statute miles of rope for slack caused by currents, possible rough weather and the avoidance of anything like unusual strain on the cable in the deepest water. Over one part of the route the depth is as great as from 2,000 to 2,500 fathoms, or nearly three statute miles—a depth, however, which is only considered of moment in case of rough weather in paying out the mere strength of the cable being sufficient to bear its own weight in eleven miles of still water. In this respect, as, indeed, in all others, the new cable has an enormous superiority over the old and ill-used rope which was first laid, and which, to the amazement of all those who knew its real condition, nevertheless remained in fair working order for a few days. If such unexpected results were obtained from the old cable, which the advancement of electrical science since then shows to have been thoroughly ill-adapted for its purpose, it is not over sanguine to enterprise, every step in the conduct of which has been marked with the most jealous care, not only to guard against the dangers known to exist, but against other emergencies which experience shows may arise, but which five years ago were unknown. In size, in strength, in better condition, better insulation, and better outer covering, the new rope is never less than three times as good as the old one, while in many cases, and these the most important, its superiority is four or five times greater. Though a much larger cable, its weight in water per mile is less than half that of its unfortunate predecessor, its breaking strain is 7¾ tons, against 3¼ tons, the maximum strength of the old rope. The method of joining up the two-mile lengths in which it is constructed is also a great improvement upon the soldered joints in the wires of the first cable, while the standards for insulation and "conductivity" are as high as those devised for the Persian Gulf cable, and the tests are continuous in every portion of the manufacture. Nearly 900 miles of the cable have already been made, and are beautifully coiled away in the large tanks in the Telegraph Construction Company's works, lately those of Messrs. GLASS & ELLIOT. Fifteen hundred nautical miles have yet to be manufactured to complete the tale, exclusive of the shore ends, which will be most massive, and in length some 30 miles. The factory now turns out 14 miles a day of completed rope, which in four months' time will give 1,350 miles, at the present rate of working—though, of course, as the days grow longer, so in proportion will the hours of labor. It is considered, therefore, that the work would be well advanced if 2,000 miles had to be completed, instead of 1,500. Two hulks have been placed at the disposal of the company by the Admiralty—the *Iris* and the *Amethyst*. As soon as the *Iris*, now off the works, is filled with her quantum of 250 miles, she will be towed down to the *Great Eastern*, and the *Amethyst* will take her place, and in this manner, for the next four months, the shipment of the cable will be continuous. The cable is wound on board these hulks at the rate of a little over two miles an hour, and, as the days are short, and there is little night work, the rate of shipment is not much ahead of the rate of manufacture. During this winding on board the hulks, as during every other process, the tests for insulation and "conductivity" are continued with the same scrupulous care.

The interior of the *Great Eastern* is undergoing important alterations to fit her for the new duties as a cable-ship. The great object with such ships is to get as few coils of cable as possible—in fact, if possible, to have it all in one. Large, however, as the *Great Eastern* is, she could never hold the Atlantic cable in one coil, for, apart from its weight, which is 5,000 tons, its bulk in one mass would be gigantic—a coil of 58 feet in diameter and nearly 60 feet high, enough to fill Astley's Theatre from the ground of the circus almost to the roof. It is disposed, therefore, in three circular tanks—one aft, one amidships and one forward. Each of these tanks is of solid wrought iron, water-tight, built on what is called the 30-foot deck, and, with some minute differences which are not worth mentioning, all are as nearly as possible alike in size—namely, 58 feet diameter and 20 feet high. The forward tank is, from the shape of the ship, smaller in diameter than those amidships and aft, but the heights of all are alike. This tank is entirely finished, and will be filled with water to-day, in readiness for the reception of the first portion of the cable. The after tank is about three parts complete, but no commencement has yet been made with that which will occupy the midship portion of the vessel further than the removal of the cabins, decks, and, indeed, the entire interior portion of the ship. In order to sustain the enormous additional weight which will be placed on the decks when the whole of the cable is on board, the deck on which the tanks are erected is being strengthened by a system of knees and deck beams, while the lateral pressure of the cable against the side of the tanks will be overcome by an arrangement of beams and supports, with the object of confining the dead weight of the cable to the centre of the ship, and preventing, or rather overcoming, the outward pressure of the enormous mass when the vessel is rolling—as the *Great Eastern* does roll—at sea. This, not the least important portion of the work, is being executed by Mr. CANNING, the company's engineer, to whom is also confided the general superintendence of the equipment of the vessel, the experience that gentleman gained in assisting to lay the former Atlantic telegraph cable being of great advantage in making the necessary preparations for the present undertaking. The three tanks will hold respectively 817, 803, and 633 miles of cable, giving a total length of 2,253 miles. No final arrangements have yet been made as to the rules to be followed in laying the cable, but it will, of course, be commenced from this side of the Atlantic, and carried across to Newfoundland, to get the benefit of the westerly winds which are generally blowing in Summer. Steaming against a head wind, the *Great Eastern* is as steady as a rock. The rates of steaming across will never exceed seven knots an hour, and at this rate the great object of the expedition ought to be accomplished in from ten to eleven days. All will, however, depend on fine weather, which, fickle enough everywhere, is terribly so in the North Atlantic, as the terrific gale encountered by the last expedition sufficiently proved. Against this misfortune, however, no care or skill on the part of the company can guard, and at present this seems the only cloud over the prospects of the New Atlantic Telegraph.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Special Sessions.

BEFORE JUSTICES DOWLING, MANSFIELD AND LEDWITH.

The People on the Complaint of C. W. SIMMONS vs. PATRICK HEFFRON.—Since the 23d of January last the Hudson River Railroad Company have persistently refused to carry their passengers and commutors below Thirtieth-street, without an additional fare of five cents for each passenger, which was contrary to their practice, as well as to the understanding with their passengers ever since the road commenced running. Their practice, since Jan. 23, 1865, has been to demand fare from the passenger below Thirtieth-street, and upon his refusing to pay to call in some of their laborers and eject the passenger. Mr. SIMMONS, a commuter on the road, was assaulted, with intent to eject him, by the prisoner, when both Mr. SIMMONS and the prisoner were arrested and taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court. At the suggestion of Justice LEDWITH both parties entered into a personal recognizance to appear before the Special Sessions on yesterday (Saturday) morning for a hearing of their mutual complaint for assault and battery, and the trial came on before Justices DOWLING, MANSFIELD and LEDWITH.

It was proved without dispute that Mr. SIMMONS had bought the usual commutation ticket from the 30th of April, 1864, to the 30th of April, 1865, and that the company, from that time until the 23d of January last, had taken no extra fare from commuters or passengers between Thirtieth-street and Chambers-street. It appeared in evidence that the prisoner committed the assault on complainant by order of the Superintendent of the Road. The prisoner's council (who was the attorney of the company,) was not able to produce any authority authorizing the company to collect fares below Thirtieth-street, while the corporation ordinance fixing the terminus of the road at Chambers-street, prohibited them from taking such fare under a penalty of $25 for each fare taken.

Under these circumstances the court decided that the prisoner was guilty of assault and battery, thus virtually holding that Mr. SIMMONS had a right, under his commutation ticket, to ride to and from Chambers-street, but it being a test case, he therefore was fined only $1.

We may add to the foregoing the fact that Attorney-General COCHRANE has ruled that the terminus of the Hudson River Railroad is at Chambers-street, and that the company must take their passengers to that street without extra charge.

Facts About Emigration.

The report of the Commissioners of Emigration shows that there has been a large decrease of emigration to this port, since the 1st of January last, principally owing to false representations abroad, concerning enlistments in this country, and a want of ship accommodations. Formerly it was considered a crime to overload an emigrant vessel, and there are numerous cases on record where companies have been heavily fined for permitting the shipment of passengers in excess of their charter. Now, however, the object of emigrant agents seems to be, to rival each other in the number of human beings they can crowd "'tween decks." Ships have arrived in this harbor within the last three months so crowded that the passengers were obliged to accommodate each other in the use of their sleeping apartments—frequently three persons occupying the same bed. The ingenuity displayed by bounty brokers in this city in enlisting men is excelled by mining, railroad and cotton agents in Europe. At all of the principal ports, cards depicting the horrors of war in the United States are displayed, and men representing themselves as soldiers returned from this country tell frightful tales of the miseries they have suffered, and the hardships they have endured—the object of which is to prevent emigration, and induce men to engage as laborers in the many monopolies seeking for raw material. There is one encouraging fact concerning the fraudulent attempt to retard emigration to this country, that none but the most ignorant are influenced, while the intelligent come to our shores.

Good News for Gas Consumers.

A bill is now before the Legislature establishing a distinct department for the execution of the laws relating to gas companies. A superintendent is to be appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate, to hold office for three years, whose duty it will be to establish a standard for the illuminating power of gas by the 1,000 cubic feet. The salary of the Superintendent is to be paid by the Gas Companies. It is to be hoped that the bill will pass, and that the Gas Companies for the future will be compelled to furnish gas of tolerable illuminating power at a reasonable price, and to put up meters that will enable their customers to keep some check on them and to see what amount of gas is really consumed.

A Bridge Over the East River.

The erection of a bridge over the East River is now seriously contemplated. A bill has been introduced into the Legislature to incorporate a company, to be called the "East River Bridge Toll Company," with a capital of $5,000,000, for the construction of a bridge across the river. The company are to have the power of increasing their capital to $10,000,000 if necessary. Among the originators of the enterprise appear the names of SAM'L L. BARLOW, M. T. BRENNAN, JOHN KELLY, SAMUEL SLOAN, L. W. JEROME, S. D. BABCOCK and JAMES B. TAYLOR.

Insurance Against Accidents.

A company which insures against accidents is already in operation in Hartford, Conn., and it appears a rival company is about to be started in this city. The company will insure against loss of life or limb, and all injuries received while traveling by rail or sea. The capital stock of the company is to be $100,000, with power to increase it to half a million.

POST-OFFICE CARS ON THE ERIE RAILWAY.—The THOMAS CLARK—so named in memory of the late chief clerk of the New-York Post-office—the pioneer post-office car on the Erie Railway, will leave Jersey City for Dunkirk this evening at 5:20. Letters for the West, whether for towns near any station on the Erie road, or for Dunkirk, or further west, may now be mailed up to the moment of starting the trains, and soon, we learn, our Post-office will hold open a late mail to take letters, etc., across the river as late as 5 o'clock every afternoon. Through Mr. C. E. WHEELER, superintendent of the railway postal system in the States east of Indiana, we learn that postal cars are to be run from this city to Cleveland direct, as soon as the builders can supply the cars, or about three months hence. The clerks who have charge of the Erie Railway postal cars—Messrs. HOBART C. OTIS, of New-York, JOSEPH CRAWFORD, of Middletown, and E. H. WITTER, of Cleveland—are indebted to Mr. CHARLES MINOT, Superintendent of the Erie Railway, for taking much interest in the new postal arrangement and giving them the finest carriages that the country affords; and the letter-writing public, who are to be largely the gainers, may thank Messrs. GEO. W. MCCLELLAN, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, and A. N. ZEVERLY, third assistant, for their labors in making this innovation in post-office management.

PERSONAL.—Hon. Alfred Ely, Rochester; Brig.-Gen. J. W. Sprague, Sherman's army; Brig.-Gen. G. B. Raum, Sherman's army; Capt. Williams, Sherman's army; Hon. Jas. Allison, Penn.; H. Ruttan, Canada; Mrs. Gen. Donaldson, Nashville, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE REBEL INCENDIARY PLOT.

New-York, Buffalo, and other Cities to have been Laid in Ashes.

The Rebel Council Chamber at Toronto.

DOINGS OF OUR DETECTIVE POLICE.

INCENDIARIES UNDER ARREST.

After much arduous labor, our detective police and officers attached to Gen. DIX's office have compassed the arrest of the rebel emissaries who sought to burn the city; and now that the incendiaries are beyond the reach of their confederates, and in a fair way to meet their deserts, we are permitted to make revelations which down to the present time have been contraband.

Our detective police were not, as many persons have supposed, in total eclipse at the time of the hotel-burning. They had taken, here and there, at their own time and in their own way, little by little, jottings which, when they compared notes, gave them more than a hint of a stupendous conspiracy in our midst; but its exact character they could not conjecture. Therefore they held their peace, but kept on the alert; and when the firebells struck the terrible alarm on the night of Nov. 25, and the police telegraph told them first of the dastardly attempt at the Museum, and secondly, of widespread incendiarism in the great hotels, then the plot flashed upon their minds in all its demoniac wickedness. They lost not a moment, but flew to the public houses in search of men upon whom they had kept watch for weeks; and on that night, before ALLISON, one of the gang, had closed his eyes in sleep, they thundered at his door in the Lafarge, and took him from his bed.

On the morning of the 26th Gen. DIX appeared at the Central Department of the Metropolitan Police and was closeted with Superintendent KENNEDY; and it was then arranged that several of the General's most skillful detective officers should be associated with the Police Superintendent's ablest detectives, and that the details of the apprehension of the conspirators should be entrusted to Chief Detective YOUNG; and before nightfall on that day the Chief and his aids had been authorized to act for the United States, as detectives, in the Government service.

It was not thought advisable to go at once from the city. Our officers understood their business better than that. They were aware of the flight of persons whom they wanted, and their best course was, manifestly to put themselves in communication with those persons' associates; and this they did, adroitly manœuvering themselves into places where their errand was not suspected, and where, sometimes, they were seemingly bitter Secessionists, harboring intense hatred of anything which smacked of Yankeedom. They made it convenient to curse "Beast" BUTLER and enlarge upon the New-Orleans gold story; they styled the President the great Illinois ape; they were vociferous in denunciation of every Union General whose conduct had betokened a desire to harm the rebels; they flourished Confederate notes, affected Southern manners, and spat upon the American flag. And thus they contrived to hoodwink our resident rebels until they had gained precisely the intelligence which they sought; and then, casting aside their disguise, they made prisoners of the persons that could give them the clearest information, and from these they learned whither next to go.

All this occupied the detectives' attention until the 18th of December; and, on the morning of that day, Chief YOUNG and Detectives MCDOUGALL and BENNETT and two of Gen. DIX's officers, whose names are withheld by request, started for the frontier, there to join Detectives MCCORD, RADFORD and WILSON, who had been sent to the Canadian line in advance.

They stopped at Suspension Bridge, compared notes, and entered into arrangements which secured them, whenever they might need it, assistance from officials on the borders, and these details having been settled, the Chief organized a patrol, extending from Lewiston to Buffalo, to capture the incendiaries in the event of their striving to pass to or from the United States. The prompt, sharp order of Gen. DIX has pretty effectually closed every avenue of escape on the border; but Chief YOUNG's patrol contemplated something more than the order of Gen. DIX had effected; it looked to the capture of rebels who they knew to be on our side of the line; and it proved successful, for within a week from the day of their arrival, they apprehended Capt. BEALL, the leader of the Lake Erie pirates, and one ANDERSON, a rebel spy, and sent them under secret convoy to the cells at our Police Headquarters. Our officers then separated, three of them, RADFORD, MCCORD and WILSON, covering the road from Detroit to Port Huron, another entering into the very centre of the rebel sanhedrim in Toronto, another finding his way to St. Catharine's, Chief YOUNG reserving for himself the delicate duty of attending to the case of "LARRY" MCDONALD, the rebel agent at Lewiston. The officers at Detroit were required to cover four trains daily, at 7 and 11 in the morning and at 5 and 11 P. M., and often, when the drifting snows delayed the 11 o'clock train, they were kept until nearly morning, catching cat-naps in railway stations and sleeping wherever and whenever they could, but ever keeping a keen eye on every traveler by every train and steamer.

Chief YOUNG, meantime, planning for an interview with the rebel leader, was busy at Niagara Falls—a loud-mouthed rebel sympathizer, in the estimation of the inhabitants thereabout, whom they were puzzled to see tolerated by their authorities. He acted the part well; and speedily completed the preliminaries for an interview, which was to have taken place on Christmas night at Lewiston; but a heavy snow-storm delayed the train in which MCDONALD had taken passage, and Mr. YOUNG returned in the evening to the Central House, at Suspension Bridge, leaving a note, with his address, for the rebel. A messenger arrived at midnight, informing our officers that the Lewiston train had brought MCDONALD; and, thereupon, the chief and his aids crossed, in a driving snow-storm—ordering no conveyance, lest their movements should be made known—and were introduced to MCDONALD as friends of the New-York hotel-burners.

The interview, which was long and of the deepest interest, afforded our officers a deal of knowledge which they had hitherto sought in vain. They learned that the rebels in Canada are as thoroughly organized as are the police of this city. MCDONALD, the master spirit, has rooms in Toronto wherein the secession emblem is hung on every wall, and in the great council-room the conspirators exhibit the handcuffs which were worn by Lieut. BUCHANAN, of the *Chesapeake*. The rebels have detectives and spies on every hand, and in the Toronto telegraph office they have had an expert telegrapher in their employ—one INGERSOLL—whose duty it has been (and may now be,) to catch every telegram that passes over the wires, and report it to them at headquarters. They complained that the St. Albans raiders had broken faith, those worthies having kept the proceeds of their robberies, and turned over nothing to the general fund. The plot to burn New-York was formed by "LARRY" MCDONALD, JACOB THOMPSON and C. C. CLAY, and it was to have been executed a fortnight previous to the 25th of November; but was delayed by a chemist who had failed to supply the necessary combustibles. (Our police telegraphers and policemen on the west side of the town recollect distinctly the Saturday evening when a gang of ruffians landed from a Hoboken boat, and scattered to various points in the city.) The scheme contemplated first, the burning of the shipping at the wharves; then, the Fire Department and Metropolitan Police being thus sent to the lower boundaries of the city, Government property was to be seized and destroyed, and, then, applying the incendiary torch to the great hotels and other public buildings, the city was to be wrapt in one dazzling conflagration. The scheme miscarried. The phosphorous had not been prepared. The outlaws who came hither from Hoboken did not receive the preconcerted signal, and the shipping was not fired.

At the time of the attempt here, MCDONALD, THOMPSON & Co., had plotted the burning of Buffalo; but DIX's order balked them just as they were balked in their attempt to rob the American Express Company's safe on a train at Dunkirk. They had thrown the train from the track and were about to burst the safe, when a soldier's coat was seen on a car, and the rebels, supposing that at least a regiment was on the train, took fright and fled, leaving the booty to fall into the hands of our officers.

Mr. YOUNG learned many other interesting facts in his interview with MCDONALD, and these facts he communicated, by a trusty messenger, to his subordinates. It was through this source that information was gained which led to the capture of Capt. R. C. KENNEDY, alias Richard Cobb, alias "Stanton," while on his way from Port Huron to Detroit. On his person was found a pistol, for which he clutched when the detectives seized him. He only regretted that he had not had another instant, in which to shoot at least one of his captors; and when they had taken him to a prison in Detroit, he begged them to give him his revolver and a start of ten paces, and he would take his chances of liberty or death. In the lining of his coat were sewed a receipt for one month's pay as Captain in the Confederate service and a $20 Confederate note. On the route from Detroit hither he essayed to escape by leaping from a car window, and while confined in a cell at our Police Headquarters he expressed his determination to resort to any desperate measure to free himself.

After fifteen days' sleepless work, Chief YOUNG satisfied himself that not more than six persons were actively engaged in the hotel-burning here; and having secured nearly all of these, and other prisoners, whose names are for the present withheld from the public, he started homeward, and reported to Superintendent KENNEDY and Major-Gen. DIX, precisely fifteen days subsequent to his departure. His acknowledgments are due Capt. WILLIAM L. MCDONALD, chief of the Toronto crew of rebels, for communicating valuable hints, which could not have been obtained from any other source; and he has the pleasure of making known to Capt. MCDONALD that Capt. R. C. Kennedy-Cobb-Stanton is now on trial at Fort Lafayette as a spy, and several other personages, with whom MCDONALD has been intimate, will soon take their turn before a court-martial that would gladly embrace him among the persons awaiting trial.

Police Trials.

BEFORE COMMISSIONERS ACTON, BERGEN AND M'MURRAY.

Many fine descriptive sketches have been made of the ornate marble pile at No. 300 Mulberry-street, the lair of the Metropolitan Police; but, if we mistake not, no special mention has been made of the Police Trial Chamber. The fact is more remarkable, since this hall is the only place which this city can boast that is in any degree adapted to the purposes of a public tribunal. The court-rooms in and near the Park are cramped, dingy, cheerless, and surrounded by busy streets, from whose unremitting uproar there is no escape, and to this must be added the occasional thunder of a monstrous fire-bell which our astute authorities have hidden behind the Hall. The Trial Chamber at the Central Department of Metropolitan Police is a court-room of quite another kind. It is lighter, loftier, purer of atmosphere, than any of the down-town, dust-begrimed seats of justice, and once within its walls, the visitor is as remotely removed from the din of the town as though he were in the centre of the African desert.

The ground plan of the great edifice which incloses this model hall is a parallelogram which may best be represented by the letter H, the heavy perpendicular lines being two massive structures on Mulberry-street and Mott, and the light, horizontal stroke a long, narrow gallery connecting them. At the centre of this gallery, between the two great Mott and Mulberry-street edifices, completely surrounded by walls of brick and mortar, marble and iron, and utterly isolated, is the trial-room.

Let us enter, reader. It is Wednesday, Thursday or Friday morning; time, 9:30. In the southern half of the hall two hundred patrolmen are seated; some of them are witnesses, others are the accused; and those persons whose attire is not that of the Metropolitan Police are the complainants. At the threshold a mixed assembly of loungers and lawyers—the only individuals here who seem to derive either pleasure or profit from the poor patrolman's perplexities—stand through the tedious hours of the trials, and regale their shabby tastes as they might at a prize-fight. President ACTON, compact of build, brief of stature, grey, keen-eyed and erratic of movement; Commissioner MCMURRAY, ponderous, polite, and as much resembling the traditional Judge as ACTON does a lithe and voluble lawyer; and Commissioner BERGEN, bald, florid, and with a countenance full of good-nature, look from their platform down upon the multitude. Commissioner BOSWORTH seldom attends the trials. A private of the force is arraigned; his accuser is sworn; Roundsman John Smith, of the Seventy-fifth Precinct, makes solemn affidavit that on the night of January 4, at four minutes past nine, (they are exact as to time on the police force,) he sallied forth from his station and went thrice over Patrolman John Brown's post, but did not once see that officer; Patrolman Brown was called aside or into the abode of a citizen, and while he was there, in the diligent discharge of his duty as an officer, Roundsman Smith probably passed; roundsman preferred the charge merely because the rules made it his imperative duty; President ACTON thanks the roundsman for entering the complaint, impresses upon the patrolman's mind the necessity of always being within ear-shot of the roundsman, and complainant and defendant make their exit; highly gratified by their interview with the Chief of the Department. Sergt. John Robinson has conceived a dislike of Roundsman Jones, and having trumped up a charge, he subpœnas that officer; the latter responds with witnesses, and defeats the Sergeant. It is all settled, thinks President ACTON; it is not quite settled, think other persons who know something of the interior life of a policeman; they believe that the Commissioners would favor Roundsman Jones by removing him to a Precinct where it would no longer be incumbent upon him to report to Sergeant Robinson. A Captain or a Sergeant, under our rigorous police laws, may strew the path of a subordinate officer with a thousand petty thorns; and if Sergeant Robinson be sour of heart he may, in the Bowery vernacular, "get square on" Roundsman JONES. Policeman MCFINNIGAN took a wee drop of whisky, your Honor; citizen MULHALLY declares that drop to have been a considerable horn; other witnesses corroborate the testimony; Policeman MCFINNIGAN fined three days pay—no appeal; good morning, Policeman MCFINNIGAN. Policeman MESSER is accused of compounding a felony; he demands extended hearing; case adjourned, and he may bring counsel, but must not employ SPENCER. Should the complainant prove that MESSER received $30 from a prisoner, then, adieu, MESSER, the Commissioners will demand your shield. Here comes an attractive woman, who is richly attired and largely gifted as to language. She has not the physiognomy of a thief, and is the last person in the world whom you would suspect of kleptomania. Yet she has been under arrest, and required to defend herself on a charge of petty larceny, before Justice LEDWITH; and it is because of this arrest that she appears here. Let us give the public the case, in brief, reportorial style, thus:

Mrs. ANN M. SWAN, of No. 124 West Nineteenth-street, made affidavit before THOMAS C. ACTON, President of the Board of Commissioners of Metropolitan Police, that Officer MCAULIFFE, of the Twenty-third Precinct, entered her abode and took her thence to the Twenty-third Precinct Police-station, and thence to the Jefferson Market Police Court, upon complaint of one of her neighbors, alleging that she had stolen, purloined, or taken, one water-pail, of the value of twenty-five cents. Officer MCAULIFFE admitted that Mrs. SWAN swore truly, and in defence remarked that he merely obeyed the orders of his superior officer. Mrs. SWAN here added that the officer had been guilty of the hideous and altogether unpardonable offence of drinking whisky in her house; and to this impeachment the officer pleaded guilty, saying that he called for something to drink and Mrs. SWAN brought him a glass of whisky. The upshot of this case was that the Commissioners dismissed the complaint, and did not, in their usual suave manner, tender their thanks to the complainant for entering the presence chamber.

Sergeant VAUGHAN, of the Twenty-third Precinct, is called. His brethren, Roundsman BURNS, Sergeants RUSSELL and DELAMATER, Capt. HUTCHINGS and others, allege that he has not borne a character which becomes a Benedict, and they further accuse him of gross improprieties. A clear case is made against him, and acting under the Commissioners' advice, he resigns, asseverating, meantime, that his comrades have "put up a job" to compass his expulsion from the department.

Mrs. EMMA TERWILLIGER, of No. 109 Johnson-street, Brooklyn, makes oath that her husband, WILLIAM TERWILLIGER, an officer of the Forty-first Precinct, to whom she has been eighteen months married, maltreats her, and does not properly provide for the support of his family. Several witnesses corroborated the testimony, and Mrs. MORRILL adds thereto the fact that Policeman TERWILLIGER is indebted to her in the sum of $24. Commissioner MCMURRAY, regarding it as quite within the province of the board to interfere in domestic difficulties of this class, offers TERWILLIGER the alternative of paying Mrs. MORRILL $24 forthwith, and giving his wife an order on the Treasurer of Police for $30 a month, or of tendering his resignation. The officer prefers to pay, and remain on the force.

Sergeant LOCKWOOD, of the Nineteenth Precinct, enters complaint against Patrolman PATRICK FRORE, of the Eighth, whom the Sergeant was required to expel from a Third-avenue car, near Seventy-fifth-street, FRORE having been guilty of unseemly conduct while inebriated. MARIA JONES appears as a witness for the officer, and unconsciously damages his case, she having been his traveling companion, and of a class whose favor the commissioners do not desire their subordinates to cultivate. In dismissing Officer FRORE, Mr. MCMURRAY remarks, aside, to ACTON: "Another of my appointments; been on the force only three months."

A charge is preferred against Officer JOHN W. SOULE, whom Roundsman BLACKMAN, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, found asleep on his post, near Madison-avenue, on the morning of the 27th ult. The officer was overcome by the intense cold of the morning. Witnesses testified that they found him nearly overcome by torpor; that they took him to a coffee and cake saloon, and gave him refreshments, and that subsequently the bitter atmosphere proved too severe for him. ACTON reprimanded the officers for not making these facts known to the roundsman, and the complaint is dismissed.

A Brooklyn officer is found warming his hands on a bitter Winter night at a fire, precisely six feet from his post, a roundsman reports him, and ACTON thinks that this is drawing lines rather too strict to the letter of the law.

Nothing further offering the board adjourn over to Wednesday, Feb. 15.

We have "done" the trial-room, reader; but it has been our ill-fortune to witness a beggarly display of complaints. The scene is often rich and rarcy; during our tarry it was barren and stale. Our policemen are summoned to this chamber upon every allegation that human ingenuity can conceive; they are heard, censured, fined, dismissed, or bowed out with a "well-done, good and faithful servant," as the case may be; and they know not how soon again they may be required personally to appear before the police tribunal. Their life is a hard one at best. Therefore, let us be careful that we place no stumbling-block in their uninviting, perilous way.

New-York Hospital.

There were in this institution yesterday 246 patients. During the week 43 were admitted, 64 were discharged as cured or relieved, and 8 died. The hospital library, of which Dr. JOHN L. VANDERVOORT is librarian, has recently been enriched by the addition of about six hundred rare old medical works, the bequest of the late Dr. JOHN WATSON, who was for many years an attending surgeon in the institution. The library now contains about eight thousand volumes. One thing further is needed by the institution to make it one of the finest hospitals in the land, namely, the appropriation of from $12,000 to $20,000 which the Legislature annually made toward its support before the beginning of the war, or rather, before certain gentlemen of a speculative turn cast longing eyes upon the hospital lots. It is alleged—and there would appear to be a degree of plausibility in the allegation—that a number of gentlemen, who are desirous of purchasing the eligibly-situated hospital property with a view to the erection of extensive warehouses, have interposed objections to the annual appropriation by the Legislature, hoping that by withdrawing State aid from the institution they might compel the Board of Governors to sell their edifice of revolutionary memory and erect a new building on one of their lots up town. And so the Legislative appropriations have been withheld for several years pas. But the Board of Governors, with public spirit which ought to endear them to every New-Yorker, resolved that there should be a hospital down town, where it may be, as it has so long been, useful; and they have thus far made their resolution good by contributions of from $5,000 to $10,000 annually from their private means. The city, also, formerly contributed liberally; but the same influences which are said to have operated in withdrawing Legislative aid stepped in between the hospital and city government; and the result has been that hundreds of pauper patients whom the hospital admitted in other days have necessarily been sent, at great expense to the city, far over to Bellevue Hospital, on the east side of the town. The hospital records show that four-fifths of the accidents that are reported occur south of Broome-street. Nearly all of the Broadway stage accidents are reported below that street. Our stages, prolific of accidents, centre below Canal; and the railway lines, which are supplanting the stages, and which promise to yield more hospital cases than the stages ever yielded, all centre not half a mile from the New-York hospital. And here it occurs to us that the railways, which enjoy very valuable franchises at the hands of the city, and which may do so much toward filling our hospitals, might not improperly be called upon to aid in supporting a hospital institution down town. Suppose that gentlemen of the Senate and Assembly, when our city railroads apply for those privileges which the Legislature alone can grant, require the directors to appropriate a small percentage of their surplus profits toward sustaining the New-York Hospital.

Evening Exchange.

$50,000 Am. Gold.....	210	100 Ill. Cen. R........	118½
5,000 do..........	209¾	100 do..........s3	118
50,000 do.........s3	210⅛	200 do..........	118
30,000 do..........	210⅛	500 Clev. & Pitts......	79¼
100 N. Y. Cen. R......	107⅜	100 do..........b3	79⅛
800 do.........s30	107	300 Chi. & R. I. R....	92¾
600 do.........s30	107⅛	300 do..........	92⅛
200 Erie Railway....s5	72	300 do..........	92
100 do..........b3	72¼	100 do..........b3	92
700 do..........	72⅛	100 Chi. & N. W....b3	38¼
100 do.........s5	72⅛	400 C. & N. W. Pr....	62
300 do.........s3	72	200 do.........s3	62
200 do.........s3	72¼	200 P., Ft. W. & C..s3	92
300 Reading R........	104	600 Cumb. Coal.....s3	44
600 M. S. & N. I......	68	300 do..........	44
500 do.........s10	67⅞	100 do..........	44¼
500 do.........s10	68	100 Mar. M. Co........	10¾

Stocks were steady. Gold was active but weak; sales after the call, were made at 208⅛. At the close of the report it stood at 210.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Evening Star, for New-Orleans—C. Couteux, Andrew Garr, Charles Fitz, Clinton Graham, Philip Helm, J. H. Glark, wife and child, J. L. Davis, Milwaukee; W. A. Poor, C. D. Reed, D. Thayer, Leon Levy, J. Swartz, Mrs. E. Braisted, P. A. Hargrave, W. R. Witherell, Surgeon H. H. Smith, 1st Louisiana Cav.; R. W. Ricker, Miss A. Spillings, Wm. A. Wright, J. Whitaker, S. Powers, George V. Hildreth, Mr. Menn, Peter Milne, S. F. Brown, B. Fowler, J. F. Woodrow, F. Fabacher, W. F. Perkins, John A. Condit, J. Lowber and wife, N. Barnett, John G. Wallis, P. Penison, W. W. Armstrong, Mrs. Collier, Mrs. Jenny Flint and child, Mrs. Wm. P. Denny, J. M. Bronson, C. W. Adams, J. Schever, Charles Richter, J. W. Jones, J. R. Macmendo, Robert Walsh, L. Boca, J. O. Thead, J. H. Lengsfield, Joseph Sinen, Max Cohn, Samuel Starkly, Mrs. Margaret Adams and son, John Adams, Peter Wakeman, Bernard Nashton, A. Fredericks, Andrew Millard, Geo. Duprey, Capt. E. Brooks, Philadelphia; J. H. Clifford, Geo. P. Seymour, Frederick M. Holderly, J. Duncan.

FEB. 4.—*In steamship Glasgow, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Dawson, of Montreal; Mrs. R. H. Brett, Miss Augusta J. Smyth, New-York; Mrs. Smyth, Mrs. Scheff and child, Madame A. Baillard, Mrs. Ester Carden, 3 children and servant; John Barnett, New-Orleans; G. F. Washburne, New-York; Morris Schattman, Geo. Boniface, St. Louis; Rev. J. Richardson, Rev. J. Hallenell, Toronto; John McCue, J. Rhodes and lady, James Steinhouse, John G. Mitchell, Rev. P. Hennebery, J. Plunkett, New-York; William Senior, Francis Varaldi, Mr. P. Loan, Mr. Charles M. Walcot, Geo. Palmer, James Fox, E. La Rue, Mr. R. G. Anthony. With others in the steerage.

In steamship Fung Shuey, for New-Orleans—John F. Brown, Mrs. Ellen Hart and child, Jno. Johnson, Mrs. Henry Stillwell, Mrs. Mary A. Ross, George Martin, Joseph Gannon, Mrs. Frank Adams and child, A. Barron, Wm. Balthurst.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport Fulton, from Port Royal.—Brig.-Gen. J. W. Sprague, Brig.-Gen. G. B. Raum, Col. M. Smith, Surg. A. P. Dalrymple, Maj. B. D. Fox, Maj. J. R. Haughtaliny, Surg. J. R. Leedy, Surg. W. Nichols, Capt. P. F. Young, Capts. M. J. McGrath, W. R. Dunton and lady, A. F. Scott, J. McDermott, A. J. Connor, J. Darham, H. S. Hawkins, B. W. Harleston, J. W. Lucas, A. Wilkins, F. J. Cash, H. Page, W. P. Stackhouse, G. H. Tracy, Chaplain E. W. Jones, Adjt. D. H. Williams, Lieuts. W. Kilpatrick, D. Blake, R. H. Waters, J. A. Crozet, Act. Ensign A. Tuttle, U. S. N., Assist. Ensign T. F. Myer, U. S. N., Lieuts. R. M. Adams, U. S. A., H. Harter, K. S. Robinson, J. W. Anderson, W. Rush, W. Manning, F. Van Esme, C. Taylor, S. G. Hasler, W. Rush, Mrs. Riley and 2 children, Mrs. R. Hunter, Capt. Davidson and lady, Miss Ware, Miss M. E. Rice, Mrs. K. Mason and servant, Miss A. Johnson and servant, Miss M. Freeman, Miss L. A. Lisson, Mrs. E. A. Lane, Mrs. C. Holmes, Miss E. P. Pillot and 2 children, Mrs. Comstock, Mrs. Gen. Donalson, Mrs. S. L. Ansman, Mr. Savage and lady, Miss L. S. Kellogg, Mrs. M. Zac, Mrs. Catherine and Jane Evans, J. Turner and lady, Mrs. McGuire, Ex-Lieut.-Col. C. E. Fuller, Geo. W. Johnson, A. T. Miller, H. O. Briggs, A. H. D. Hyde, J. W. Haskins, H. Johnston, (died,) I. White, C. Clifton, P. C. Riley, F. Lewis, M. Backer, C. Apple, S. J. Glassy, G. W. Lisson, Mr. O'Neil, L. W. Keen and son, J. M. Coddington, A. M. Downey, R. Asher, R. A. Howard, J. Brooks and servant, G. Nichols, E. S. Philbrick, A. McDonald, S. A. Harman, S. Rubenstein, G. Moore, John Mason, A. F. Tomes, G. W. Warren, H. O. Walke, F. A. Abbott, G. Hendricks, W. E. Young, T. R. Small, E. C. Johnson, R. M. Stewart, L. M. Lane, A. Color, J. Farrish; cabin, 130; steerage, 137—total, 267.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 06 | Sun sets..... 5 22 | Moon sets.. 3 01

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 07 | Gov. Island.. 3 56 | Hell Gate.. 5 18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Feb. 4.

Cleared.

Steamships Glasgow, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Evening Star, Bell, New-Orleans, A. J. Raynor; City of Port-au-Prince, Cutts, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Liberty, Wilson, Havana, Hargous & Co.; Fung Shuey, Hildreth, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Mountaineer, Fridt, New-Orleans, Tupper & Beattie.

Barks Evening Star, (Br.,) Miller, Santiago, Cuba, Waydell & Co.; Pholinx, (Br.,) Graves, Liverpool, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Carolina, (Arg.,) Rusch, Buenos Ayres, W. W. De Forrest; Thames, (Br.,) Fraser, Montego Bay, A. H. Solomon.

Brigs A. V. Goodhue, (Br.,) Crosby, San Juan del Norte, Edmiston Bros.; Hydra, (Russ.,) Behrens, Havana, F. F. Phillips; Nereide, (Aust.,) Celligor, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.

Schooners Willow, Wilcox, Eastport, Jed Frye & Co.; Clara Jane, Parker, Providence, Jed Frye & Co.; Inspector, Moore, Baltimore, M. Bedell; William Gregory, Ryder, Portland, S. Godwin; Albert Paul, (Br.,) Wicks, Campeachy, —Evans, Jr.; Ozell, (Br.,) Cathcart, Para, Bishop & Brother; Iris, (Br.,) Dunn, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Willie, (Br.,) Ross, Antigua, G. Wessels; F. S. Potter, Potter, Port Royal, F. M. Bixley & Co.; Thrasher, (Br.,) Druckson, Rio Grande de Sul, I. B. Gager; Telegraph, Scott, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf; R. De Mill, Hendrickson, Washington, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Fulton, Wotton, Port Royal, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Was detained off Sandy Hook 10 hours in a dense fog. Feb. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M., 20 miles N. of Cape Charles, passed steamship Arago, hence for Port Royal. Died on board Feb. 2, of phthisis, Hugh Johnston, of Westfield, Chatauque County, N. Y., aged 56 years. Every attention was paid to Mr. Johnston prior to his death, both by the officers in charge and the officers of the vessel. The body was brought to this city, and will be forwarded to his friends at Westfield.

Steamship Ceres, Sherwood, Port Royal, S. C., Jan. 31, in ballast to Whitney & Hathway. Was off Sandy Hook night of the 3d inst., but was detained by fog. Passed going into Port Royal, steamship Matanzas, with bark Heiress in tow. Feb. 2, off Hatteras, saw a large side-wheel steamer, with two smoke-stacks.

Prize steamer Blenheim, (of Glasgow,) Lieut. Smith, commanding, Cape Fear River Jan. 31. The Blenheim is a side-wheel iron vessel, of 600 tons, and said to be very fast.

Schr. Velma, (of Cambridge,) Moore, Nuevitas 23 ds., with sugar, etc., to Thompson & Hunter. Experienced heavy weather; split foresail and jib, and received other damage.

Schr. S. S. Nelson, (Br.,) Forbes, Cornwallis, N. S., 40 ds., with potatoes to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

WIND—Sunset, S. W., light.

Sailed.

Steamships Borussia, for Hamburg; Glasgow, for Liverpool; Liberty, for Havana; City of Port-au-Prince, for Port-au-Prince; Evening Star, for New-Orleans; Fung Shuey, for New-Orleans; Caroline, for Beaufort; Illinois, —.

Miscellaneous.

The steamboat Kill Von Kull, which grounded on Governor's Island this morning, during the fog, was got off without damage.